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2 March 1983

CHINA REPORT

AGRICULTURE

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I. GENERAL INFORMATION

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR 1952-1981

HK110658 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No. 6, 7 Feb 83 pp 26-27

["Facts and Figures" Column: "Agricultural Economic Structure: 1952-81"]

[Text] Since the founding of the people's republic in 1949, China--an ancient agricultural country--has greatly developed farm production and altered some aspects of the agricultural economic structure. But grain crops have always held the dominant position in agriculture.

A one-sided emphasis was placed upon grain production for some years in the past. As a result, some forest and pasture areas were used for planting grain crops and the ecological equilibrium was undermined. Recent agricultural policy has stressed the principle of taking grain as the major product (emphasizing grain, but not the exclusion of other crops), diversifying the economy and striving for an all-round development. The structure of agricultural production is gradually becoming more rational.

Compared with 1978, the area sown to grain in 1981 was reduced by more than 6 million hectares. But the output value of farm crops (including cotton and other cash crops) increased 12 percent; that of forestry, 17 percent; that of animal husbandry, 27 percent; that of sideline occupations, 40 percent; and that of fishery, 7 percent.

The following two tables show the agricultural development and changes in agricultural structure in the past 30 years. The 1952, 1957, and 1965 figures of output value are calculated according to 1957 constant prices, while that of 1978, 1980 and 1981 are calculated according to 1970 constant prices.

Output of Major Agricultural Products
Unit: Thousand Tons

Name	1952	1957	1965	1978	1980	1981
Grain	163,900	195,050	194,550	304,750	320,520	325,020
Cotton	1,304	1,640	2,098	2,167	2,707	2,968

[Table continued on following page]

<u>Name</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
Oil-bearing crops	4,193	4,196	3,626	5,218	7,691	10,203
Jute and ambary hemp	306	301	279	1,088	1,099	1,260
Silkworm cocoons	62	68	67	173	250	252
Tea	83	112	101	266	304	343
Sugarcane	7,116	10,393	13,392	21,117	22,808	29,668
Sugar beet	479	1,501	1,985	2,702	6,306	6,360
Fruit	2,443	3,248	3,240	6,570	6,793	7,801

Output Value of Farm Crops, Forestry,
Animal Husbandry, Sideline Occupations and Fishery

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Farm Crops</u>	<u>Forestry</u>	<u>Animal Husbandry</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Sideline Occupations</u>	
						Of which: <u>Run by Brigades</u>	<u>Fishery</u>
Absolute value (million yuan)	1952	34,660	290	4,790	1,830	--	130
	1957	43,260	930	6,900	2,290	--	290
	1965	44,680	1,200	8,270	3,800	--	1,010
	1978	98,860	4,440	19,300	21,250	17,010	2,030
	1980	104,690	4,970	23,100	27,860	23,640	2,100
	1981	110,310	5,190	24,500	29,780	25,770	2,180
Percentages of the total agricultural output value	1952	83.1	0.7	11.5	4.4	--	0.3
	1957	80.6	1.7	12.9	4.3	--	0.5
	1965	75.8	2.0	14.0	6.5	--	1.7
	1978	67.8	3.0	13.2	14.6	11.7	1.4
	1980	64.3	3.1	14.2	17.1	14.5	1.3
	1981	64.1	3.0	14.3	17.3	15.0	1.3

CSO: 4020/55

FANG YI PRESIDES OVER RURAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE

OW271710 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1458 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 26 Jan (XINHUA)--The National Conference on Rural Scientific Research and Application opened in Beijing today. [passage omitted]

Fang Yi, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, presided over the meeting.

Zhao Dongwan, vice minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission and concurrently vice minister of the State Planning Commission, delivered a report at the meeting. The report was divided into three parts: the new situation and problems in rural scientific research and application; the current principles and tasks of rural scientific research and application; the reforming of the scientific and technological structure in rural areas and the strengthening of rural scientific research and application.

Touching on how to adapt scientific and technological work to the new situation in rural areas, Zhao Dongwan said: To fulfill the strategic goal in agricultural development put forward by the 12th Party Congress, it is imperative to pay close attention to grain production. To fulfill that goal however, we also need to rely on a diversified economy which is outside of grain production; on the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery; on the processing of farm and sideline products; and on the development of a commodity economy. This requires that scientific and technological departments, and economic departments closely cooperate with each other and proceed from the natural, economic and social conditions of their respective localities, as well as their technical forces, to look for and exploit [their] own advantages. [passage omitted]

He Kang, vice minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, and Dong Zhiyong, vice minister of forestry, also spoke at the meeting. He Kang viewed three topics: the rural situation and the agricultural development plan; the present situation and problems in agricultural science and technology; objectives and the reform of agricultural science and technology. Discussing the striking out of a path for developing socialist agriculture in a typically Chinese way, He Kang said: China's present situation and strength precludes the solution of problems in agricultural development solely through state

investments. We should rely on the development of agriculture itself, on the enthusiasm of the 800 million peasants, on accumulated agricultural funds and on scientific and technological advancement. However, many people still do not fully understand this point. He said: We should realize the serious dislocation between circulation links and scientific and technological education in the transformation process in commodity production and modern agriculture. We should be resolved to reform education in agricultural science and technology in a comprehensive and systematic manner in order to speed up the transformation of agricultural technology. He said: This was the basic departure point for strengthening and improving current rural scientific and technological work.

Dong Zhiyong discussed China's present forestry situation, the strategic shift in guiding through and ways to improve scientific research and application in forestry in rural areas.

CSO: 4007/85

CHANGES IN AGRICULTURE EXAMINED

HK011348 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No. 4, 24 Jan 83 pp 14-17, 21

[Article by Lu Baifu: "Chinese-Type Modernization (3): The Way for Agriculture"--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] The tremendous changes in China's countryside since 1979 have created new production incentives for the peasants and a stimulus to agricultural development.

The household contract system of responsibility has gradually become the principal method of rural management. It promises a positive correlation between hard work and higher pay and expands rural producers' decision-making powers. The system is a vast improvement over the previous arrangement, in which the collective administration distributed an equal amount of the collective's earnings to each member, regardless of his or her contributions.

Some of our foreign friends have expressed unclarity about the necessity for the contract system and concern that China may be deviating from socialism. I would like to address these questions in the context of an overall discussion of agricultural modernization.

Changes Since 1978

First, let's review the situation four years ago.

China's agriculture never gained momentum after the people's communes were established in 1958. Gross agricultural output value increased only 84 percent in 21 years. The sluggish agricultural development coupled with the rapid population growth meant that China's per-capita grain increased only 1.2 kilogrammes between 1957 and 1978. In the same period, cotton dropped 0.2 kilogramme per-capita and oil-bearing crops declined 1.2 kilogrammes (see table on following page).

Handicapped by "left" policies, the peasants had few work incentives. Their income increased slowly and their lives improved insignificantly. During the 1965-76 period, the average per-capita income increased only 10.5 yuan, less than one yuan annually. The average per-capita income from the collective

in 1978 was only 74 yuan, and nearly one-fourth of the rural population earned less than 50 yuan per person.

Obviously, this situation could not be allowed to continue. To accelerate agricultural development and modernization, it was imperative to formulate a new agricultural policy.

<u>Year</u>	<u>National Population (100 million)</u>	<u>Gross Agricultural Output Value (100 million) yuan)</u>	<u>Grain</u>	
			<u>Total Output (1 million tons)</u>	<u>Per-Capita Output (kg.)</u>
1957	6.4653	793	195.05	306
1978	9.5809	1,459	304.75	318

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cotton</u>		<u>Oil-Bearing Crops</u>	
	<u>Total Output (10,000 tons)</u>	<u>Per-Capita Output (kg.)</u>	<u>Total Output (10,000 tons)</u>	<u>Per-Capita Output (kg.)</u>
1957	164.0	2.5	419.6	6.6
1978	216.7	2.3	521.8	5.4

NOTE: Figures of gross agricultural output value are calculated at 1970 constant prices.

Thus, in 1979 the state adopted the following policies and measures:

- Restore and enlarge private plots for the peasants, encourage household sideline occupations and rural trade fairs;
- Raise the purchasing prices of major agricultural and sideline products so as to increase rural incomes;
- Import 10 million tons of grain annually to lighten the peasants' burden and enable them to live a better life;
- Shift away from the one-sided emphasis on grain production, encourage the peasants to develop a diversified economy, open more avenues for increasing their income;
- Establish various forms of the production responsibility system suited to rural conditions.

The results have borne out the 1978 predictions that these would be successful production stimuli.

Gross agricultural output value has increased at an annual rate of 5.6 percent over the last four years. Grain output estimates for 1982 were as high as 335 million tons; cotton, 3.3 million tons; oil-bearing crops, 14.185 million tons. These represent increases of 9.9, 52.3 and 171.8 percent respectively over 1978 figures.

Peasants' income has increased fairly rapidly. Per-capita net income in 1981 was 223.4 yuan, a 66.7 percent rise over the 134 yuan in 1978. The collective paid 116.2 yuan of this sum and the remainder was from their private plots and household sideline occupations.

With the exception of a few destitute areas where natural conditions are difficult, the quality of food, clothing and housing in rural areas has improved. The percentage of marketable rural products has increased, as have the quantity of agricultural and sideline products and raw materials for industry.

Responsibility System

Among the series of policies and measures, the decisive one was the institution of the household contract system of responsibility. It is based on three-party contracts signed by the state, the collective and the peasant household. First, the state works out a plan for rural production, designating certain crops and products for a particular area. Based on the state plan, the production team then contracts out the tracts of land to peasant households, who agree to grow given quantities of a stated crop. Draught animals and medium and small farm tools are distributed to the peasant households by the collective (production team). Land is owned collectively. Big farm machines and implements as well as water conservancy facilities are operated and managed by the collective.

Distribution is organized as follows: Under the contract, peasant households pay agricultural taxes and sell a required quota of products to the state. The collective (production team) retains a share of earnings from product sales for its own use. The remaining portion is owned by the peasant households.

The contract form of the responsibility system provides a written statement of the labourer's responsibility to the state and collective. To meet the contract, the household may organize production with a much greater degree of self-management than previously. Gone are the days when the peasants' work was randomly determined by arbitrary orders issued from above.

Gone, too, is absolute equalitarianism. Today, the socialist principle of distribution according to work is actually being practised. Peasants who produce more earn more. Those whose households or labour power are poorly managed earn less.

Among the many opinions that have been expressed about the new policy, a common first reaction is, "this is retrogression." At one time it was

believed that socialist agriculture, by definition, was operated by a big collective, the larger the accounting unit the better. Such thinking guided the organization of the people's commune for many years.

The introduction of the responsibility system has altered the old method of management. Management on a household basis reduces the size of the accounting unit and this seems to be a fall-back from the big collective. But in fact, a management method unsuited to the level of productive forces impedes the development of production. If the adoption of a responsibility system is a "retrogressive" measure, then it regresses from a state unsuited to the development of productive forces to a management method compatible with the development of productive forces. Experiences with the new system indicate that it is an appropriate route for socialist agriculture, that it conforms to China's specific conditions and offers broad prospects for further development.

Has the adoption of a responsibility system changed the nature of the socialist collective economy? No. The household contract system of responsibility requires public ownership of the basic means of production, such as conducted on the premise that a co-ordinated plan for collective cultivation is applied and the collective exercises unified control over use of large farm machinery and other implements and water conservancy facilities.

The peasants have the right to use the land but have no right to sell, lease or transfer the possession of the land. They must deliver the required amount of products to the state and retain enough for the collective before they can claim possession of the remainder.

The present system is essentially different from the individual economy based on the private ownership of land as it existed in China before the co-operative movement. It upholds the unity of the collective economy, maximizes the flexibility of household management and has not changed the nature of the socialist collective economy.

Will the system cause polarization? After the adoption of the responsibility system, disparity in income between different families did arise. Some families earned six times more than others. The gap resulted mainly from differences in work force, technical level and management capacity. This gap has nothing in common with the polarization between two antagonistic classes, arising from the private system of ownership of the means of production under which capital goods were owned by a handful of persons who exploited the surplus value created by others.

The government encourages the peasants to seek prosperity through labour, knowing that some peasants will do better than others. At the same time, it has adopted measures to help needy peasant households to develop production and increase their income. These include tax reductions or exemptions, government loans on favourable terms and technical guidance. Both the small number of peasant households and members of army families which are short of manpower are entitled to social relief and special care. Since liberation, government provisions have guaranteed that they will have basic daily necessities.

China has a strong state-owned economy and a collective economy to guide the peasants forward along the socialist road. The Chinese peasants have more than 20 years of experience in socialist co-operation. They are socialist-minded; they have no desire to regress to the wretchedness of old China where there was a huge disparity between the rich and the poor, a consequence of a few families monopolizing the land while thousands of families were impoverished.

Trend of Development

China's agricultural development over the last few years can be described as having ascended the first floor of agricultural modernization.

With increased agricultural production, the peasants have more income and are using their surplus work force and funds to diversify the economy. Production of marketable agricultural and sideline products is rapidly developing. This marks a change in China's agricultural production--from producing products completely or partly for one's own use to producing marketable products.

On the basis of the household contract system. A number of specialized households have emerged in China's rural areas, that is, households that engage in a specialized trade instead of farming, such as chicken- and fish-raising or growing mushrooms.

The system also designates some producers as key households which farm but also use their spare time and surplus manpower for certain priority production such as raising a large number of poultry or domestic animals. With the expansion of production and management, these key households gradually have a desire for economic co-operation. Therefore, specialized production association, production-supply-marketing association and technical service association have been established in some places. For example, there is co-operation between pig-raising households and households raising big porkers and producing pig feed; and between pig-raising households and veterinarians and pork-sellers.

These economic co-operations based on the system of contract for a special line of production and different trades have been established according to the principle of facilitating production and of voluntary participation and mutual benefit. The participating households undertake responsibilities and enjoy rights and interests as stipulated in the contracts or agreements. Managerial personnel of the association are elected by the participants themselves. The development of multiple associations will further activate commodity production and prosper the rural economy.

With the development of specialization and associations, an increasing number of peasants will gradually withdraw from their contracted land and crop-growing work and become producers and managers in specialized trades. The rural areas will shift from selling only primary products to selling processed products, thus stimulating the rural processing industries.

commerce and service trades. This trend of development will provide large amounts of funds for agricultural modernization and job opportunities for the surplus work force in the countryside.

The development of specialization and the flourishing commodity production will gradually be concentrated in appropriate rural areas, thus forming many new small towns which will become rural economic and cultural centres and bonds between city and countryside.

In sum, the household contract system will stimulate the development of specialized trades which will in turn encourage organization of various types of new economic co-operations. These will give birth to many small towns and will promote integration of industry and agriculture as well as mutual aid between the cities and the countryside and eventually, comprehensive management of agriculture, industry and commerce. All these will form the general trend in China's agricultural development.

The shift from farming to specialized trades will gradually change the practice of hundreds of millions of Chinese peasants who have long engaged in grain production. Peasants who specialize and take part in economic co-operations will not leave the countryside but will take part in the construction of small towns. Although this will involve a considerably long process, nevertheless it may represent an important feature of China's agricultural modernization. It is poles apart from capitalist agricultural modernization, characterized by the bankruptcy of large numbers of medium and small farmers that are forced into industrial cities to become an industrial reserve labour force.

Prospects

We will bring about a modern agriculture with an all-round development of farming, forestry, livestock breeding, sideline occupations and fishery, comprehensive management of agriculture, industry and commerce and integration of agriculture with industry; we will build a rich and civilized socialist new countryside which has a good ecological environment and integrates the cities with the countryside.

In the long process, a large amount of arduous work remains to be done. Major measures will include:

//Protecting the ecological equilibrium.// Drawing lessons from some foreign countries and China's own lessons in disrupting ecological equilibrium resulting in the loss of fertility, indiscriminate denudation and soil erosion in the course of developing agriculture, China will strive to protect and improve its environment, rationally exploit and utilize agricultural resources. China has designated the protection of the system of ecological equilibrium as a basic state policy during agricultural modernization. In effecting the change in measures for projects and biotechnology and in the farming system, strict attention should be paid to preventing ecological equilibrium from damage.

//Maximum use of our abundant labour force, and giving full play to manpower.// China will combine traditional agronomy with the achievements of modern agricultural science, make the most of the numerous small and simple means of production and facilities so as to reduce energy consumption. For a considerably long period of time to come, China will simultaneously have mechanization, semi-mechanization and hand tools; utilize manpower, animal power, mechanical and electrical power. It will follow a path of labour intensity, low energy consumption, making use of organic fertilizer in key areas and raising per-unit output.

//Intensive exploitation.// Through effective capital farmland construction, China will raise the rate of land utilization and labour productivity, diversify its economy and make full use of all mountains and rivers. While developing farming, it will increase the proportion of livestock breeding, forestry, fishery and sideline occupations and encourage the development of the processing industries for agricultural and sideline products.

//Popularize education in science, technology and culture.// An important goal is universal education in the rural areas so that peasants will be able to acquire knowledge of modern agricultural science and technology.

Two Stages

It will take a long time to achieve the above objectives. The first stage will be completed at the end of this century, with the achievement of the following targets.

-- The agricultural economic structure will by and large be rationally readjusted, a fairly rapid all-round development of agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding, sideline occupations and fishery will be made and the peasants will be well-off;

-- Natural resources and the environment will be effectively protected, ecological relationships will be basically harmonious and the first steps towards ecological equilibrium will be consolidated;

-- Many peasants will use agricultural machines suited to various local conditions. Fairly big achievements will be scored in improving seed quality and reorganizing farming;

-- The needs of the state for grain, nonstaple food and industrial raw materials will basically be met; the nation's per-capita grain output will increase from the present 330 kilogrammes to about 400 kilogrammes (calculated according to the population figure of 1,200 million by the end of this century); and

-- Popularization of agricultural science, education and culture will be initially realized.

The Chinese people will continue to march towards the goal of bringing about a comprehensive socialist modernization of agriculture and that will be the task set for the years after 2000.

CHU: 4920/55

NEW REGULATIONS ON PURCHASE, MARKETING OF GRAIN

OW150345 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1553 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 8 Feb (XINHUA)--In accordance with the guidelines set by the Party Central Committee and the State Council with regard to revising the policies governing the purchase and marketing of agricultural and sideline products, the Ministry of Commerce has issued several provisional regulations providing that the purchase and marketing of grain and oil-bearing seeds may be handled through a variety of channels after state quotas are met.

First of all, the regulations clearly point out that food grain is the most important commodity which concerns the national economy and the people's livelihood and that the principle of supplementing economic planning with market regulations; upholding the state's purchasing and marketing policy; giving consideration to the state, collective and individual interests; and supplementing the supply of a lean year with the supply of a good year must be adhered to. The regulations add that the state's purchasing quotas (including regular procurement quotas and above-quota purchases of different types of grain are compulsory quotas which must be fulfilled and that fulfilling the state's regular procurement quotas and the above-quota purchases of grain is an obligation of the peasants.

The Ministry of Commerce stipulates that surplus grain--grain owned by peasants after fulfilling state quotas--may be handled through a variety of channels. Of the many channels, state grain shops are the main channel which must work actively to purchase and market grain at negotiated prices. To do a good job in regulating the market, they should purchase at negotiated prices more marketable grain needed by the state to balance its revenue and expenditure through selling it at parity prices. Supply and marketing cooperatives and other rural cooperative commercial establishments may also adopt flexible measures to purchase and sell grain. The peasants may also sell the surplus grain themselves. The surplus grain may be sold in cities or in other counties and provinces.

The Ministry of Commerce also stipulates that, in addition to these channels, businesses using grain as a raw material, may also procure additional grain for food processing in addition to the state's planned supply. In addition to processing the materials supplied by their clients, the four types of workshops and mills as well as eateries in rural areas may also procure

additional grain needed. Such food grain must be processed into finished products and sold as such. Government institutions, army units, mass groups, schools, industrial and mining enterprises and other organizations may also procure grain from peasants for their own consumption. However, they are not allowed to resell the grain. Grain purchases by the above-mentioned units need not be approved.

The Ministry of Commerce stipulates that, to enliven purchases and sales of foodgrain at negotiated prices, direct marketing links may be established between producers and consumers, between cities and rural areas and between companies at higher levels and companies at lower levels. The companies under the Ministry of Commerce, various provinces and counties that buy and sell grain at negotiated prices must have their own independent accounting systems. From now on instead of turning in profits, they will pay taxes. This operation must be separated from the operation of selling grain at parity prices.

Basic-level grain centers (or stations) serve as agents for county companies in charge of buying and selling grain at negotiated prices. Their service must be reasonably paid for so that their enthusiasm for rendering such service will be maintained. Food grain sold at negotiated prices by rural supply and marketing cooperatives can supplement the needs of basic-level eateries and factories producing nonstaple food, cakes and pastry, and therefore, such foodgrain can be sold outside local areas. In accordance with need and practicality, state food departments and supply and marketing cooperatives may also regulate their supply of grain purchased at negotiated prices.

With regard to transportation of grain--an issue which will arise after food grain is sold through a variety of channels--the Ministry of Commerce stipulates that selling units must directly submit their plans to the transport departments and that the current system under which negotiated grain freight is examined and approved by the food departments be rescinded. After ensuring the state's food transport plans, the communications and transport departments should make overall plans for the delivery of grain sold through various channels.

The Ministry of Commerce also urges the grain departments to actively coordinate with the business administration departments to properly oversee the grain and edible oil market, be well informed on the market situation, study the changes of supply and demand, make sure that prices of food grain and edible oil are the same in neighboring areas and guard against unauthorized price hikes and panic purchasing. When market prices of grain rise, food departments should organize the marketing of grain at negotiated prices to stabilize grain prices.

Experience in implementing the above-mentioned provisional regulations will be constantly accumulated, and these regulations will be improved step by step.

CSO: 4007/85

'RENMIN RIBAO' URGES GROWING MORE HYBRID RICE

HK090809 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Feb 83 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Increase the Speed of Grain Output Growth by Growing More Hybrid Rice"]

[Text] From 1976 to 1981, China grew a total of 330 million mu of hybrid rice. Generally speaking, the per-mu output of hybrid rice is over 100 jin more than that of other regular rice. In 1982, our grain output increased by a great margin. The output of hybrid rice increased by 11 billion jin. It can thus be seen that the popularization of hybrid rice is an important measure for developing grain production. At present, hybrid rice accounts for only 16.8 percent of the more than 500 million mu of land sown to rice. The output of hybrid rice is also very uneven. This shows that there is still great potential for expanding the area sown to hybrid rice.

It is stipulated in the Sixth 5-Year Plan that China's total grain output should reach 720 billion jin in 1985. This is a very arduous task. We have limited cultivated land in our country. It will be impossible for us to increase grain production by greatly expanding the area of grain fields. We should find a way out by increasing the yield per unit area. Responsible members of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery frequently go to hybrid rice-producing areas to listen to the views of experts and the voices of the peasants. They find out that further popularization of hybrid rice is an effective way to increase grain production and so they categorically pay close attention to the popularization of hybrid rice. Concentrating on the work for this year and paying attention to long-term prospects, they drew up the 1983-1985 plan for the popularization of hybrid rice. The key to giving scope to the superiority of hybrid rice in increasing production lies in whether or not we have an ample quantity of high quality seeds. The relevant departments are concentrating their energy on reproducing the seeds of hybrid rice and, in accordance with the difficulties in reproduction, solving the problems one by one by adopting appropriate measures. This down-to-earth work style as well as these work methods deserve recommendation.

The CPC Central Committee has repeatedly pointed out that it is necessary to grasp economic work firmly and in a down-to-earth manner and pay attention to practical results. In doing our work, it is absolutely necessary to rectify

the practice of issuing vague and general calls and drowning in a flow of empty talk on many problems that should be solved. It is also necessary to overcome the practice of trying to attend to big and small matters all at once without tackling key problems and even landing ourselves in various contradictions, thus failing to develop production in spite of our hard work. In popularizing hybrid rice, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery has organized various personnel to go to the grassroots units to conduct investigation and study and formulate feasible plans for growing hybrid rice in light of the local conditions in different regions. In this way, we can achieve the aim of increasing production, bring about a good general mood and train many people to get on with the work. We should greatly promote this fine work style.

CSO: 4007/85

'BEIJING RIBAO' REPORTS COMMUNE STRUCTURE REFORM

HK010915 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jan 83 p 1

[Report by Liu Tibing [0491 7555 4426] and Zhang Yunfeng [1728 0061 1496]:
"Thirty Communes in Beijing Have Elected Township Governments"]

[Text] There are presently 30 communes in this municipality which have completed the structural reform by convening people's congresses and setting-up, through elections, township governments. In all, 79 communes and towns have separated the government from enterprises and set up a new economic organization--the agriculture-industry-commerce general corporation--run by communes and brigades.

The experiment of setting up township governments has been carried out under the direct leadership of the party and government in various districts and counties. After gaining experience from the experiment, it will be launched in full swing step by step.

Initial achievements have been scored in the experimental units. 1) The structural reform helps strengthen the leadership of the party. In the past, the leaders of party committees have always been busy grasping production from spring sowing to the three autumn jobs of harvesting, ploughing and sowing. Now, the party committees can, with single-hearted devotion, implement the principles and policies of the party, strengthen the leading bodies and coordinate the work of various departments. 2) It helps strengthen political power. In the past, only the administrative office of the commune paid attention to the work of political power, which the party and government leaders had basically no time to attend to. Since the establishment of township governments, the political power has been markedly strengthened and there has been a marked turn for the better in public security and the general mood of society. 3) It helps invigorate the rural economy. After the separation of party, government and enterprises, the various economic undertakings in the rural areas tend to be more specialized. In addition to that, the establishment of the various production responsibility systems has fully mobilized the initiative of the masses and promoted the development of production. 4) It helps discover, cultivate and train competent persons.

CSO: 4007/85

PROVINCES SWITCHING TO CLIMATIC ZONE CROPPING

OW271130 Beijing XINHUA in English 1105 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 27 (XINHUA)--More provinces in China will change cropping systems and plant crops according to the division of climatic zones this year, according to reports from the provinces.

Jiangxi Province said it will switch 23,000 hectares of cotton fields over to the production of grain or other crops because the weather is more favorable for these crops.

Hunan also plans to cultivate grain crops instead of cotton on 56,000 hectares around Dongting Lake. The underground water level is high in the area with much rain in spring and autumn, unfavorable for cotton growth.

Henan and Shandong Provinces have in the past two years planted cotton to more than 660,000 hectares that used to be planted to grain.

The shift in planting crops is being done according to climatic zones established by meteorologists and agronomists who consider the effects of sunshine, temperature and rainfall on agriculture.

National climatic zoning started in 1979 and has been completed at the national level. It has also been completed at the provincial level in most parts of the country. Climatic sub-divisions are being carried out at the county level.

At the end of 1982, 1,100 counties, about half of the national total, had established their own climatic zones. Readjustment for planting is expected in China in the coming years, the meteorological station said.

Agricultural and climatic zoning is important to China's agricultural development program, the station said.

By using climatic zoning, Sichuan Province grows apples in areas 1,300 to 2,500 meters above sea level. The mountainous and hilly areas have wide night-day temperature differences and strong ultraviolet rays, favorable conditions for apple growth. In one prefecture, Liangshan, the average annual yield of an apple tree tops 400 kilograms.

Northeast China's Heilongjiang Province, one of the country's major grain producers, conducted an agricultural climatic investigation in the last three years in an effort to improve crop output.

As a result, the province was divided into five zones for 42 varieties of five kinds of crops. Zones were determined by amounts of sunshine and rainfall and temperature ranges. Now more than 70 percent of the province's 8.7 million hectares of farmland have been cultivated according to agricultural climatic zoning.

CSO: 4020/55

POOR AREAS IMPROVE AGRICULTURAL PERFORMANCE

OW011109 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 1 (XINHUA)--Two former poor areas in China now have agricultural output equivalent to or surpassing that of the Pearl and Yangtze River deltas--traditionally regarded as the most fertile in the country.

Zhanjiang Prefecture used to rank last or next to last in grain output in southernmost Guangdong Province. In 1982, the average yield of early rice in the prefecture rose to nearly 4.5 tons per hectare and that of late rice, 8.25 tons per hectare, nearly equivalent to the level of the fertile Pearl River delta, according to the Guangdong Provincial Agricultural Department.

In the early 1950's, grain yield in Zhanjiang hovered around 1.2 tons per hectare and sweet potatoes were then the main diet. Rice acreage has been expanded in the past decades with the improvement of irrigation.

The implementation of the responsibility system in agricultural production and the adoption of hybrid rice are major reasons for the speedy growth in grain production in Zhanjiang in the last few years, according to the provincial agricultural department. Since 1979, grain output in Zhanjiang has increased at an average annual rate of 8.4 percent and reached 3.69 million tons in 1982, 650,000 tons more than in 1981. Since the prefecture covers an area larger than the Foshan Prefecture on the Pearl River delta, its total grain output has already exceeded the Foshan Prefecture for several years.

In coastal Jiangsu Province, east China, low-lying Huaiyin Prefecture, which formerly chronically suffered from waterlogging, reported a grain harvest of 4.5 million tons in 1982, 700,000 tons more than in 1981, surpassing the grain output of the rich Yangtze River delta.

Following the adoption of the agricultural responsibility system which increases the peasants' initiative, large numbers of former poor areas in China--northern Jiangsu, northern Anhui, western and northern Shandong, many parts of Henan and Guizhou--have caught up with better-off areas either in output or income level. The fact that the two fertile river deltas have been rivalled is yet another sign of the efficacy of the new policy.

CSO: 4020/55

MEETING ON EXPLOITING MARINE RESOURCES

OW060018 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 4 (XINHUA)--China has now passed from the survey stage to full-scale exploitation of marine resources along its 18,000-kilometer coastline, according to Luo Yuru, director of the State Bureau of Oceanography, speaking to a meeting now underway here on marine work.

The meeting, which opened on January 30, has drawn more than 100 scientists and researchers and will focus mainly on the part marine work will play in the country's economic development.

In China's offshore, there are more than 5,000 islands. Coastal belts cover hundreds of thousand square kilometers.

With a vast continental shelf fishing ground, the coastal areas have a great potential for exploitation and are important to the development of the country's economy, director Luo said.

He pointed out that China has conducted offshore oil prospecting in an area of one million square kilometers, sunk more than 100 wells and discovered six oil-bearing zones. Oil production has already started in Bohai Sea.

In the area of marine aquatics cultivation, Chinese scientists have developed techniques for the breeding of kelp, laver and prawns. Marine products in the country was 458,000 tons in 1981, compared to 88,000 tons in 1954.

In addition to salt production, the director said, China also has extracted potassium, bromine, iodine and other chemicals from sea water, he said. The technique for sea water desalination has been applied in some places and small tidal power stations have been built.

The exploitation of marine resources requires oceanologists to conduct further surveys of marine resources and environments in order to provide a sound, scientific foundation for making plans, to give accurate and timely marine environmental forecast and to protect marine environment.

The director outlined the bureau's future tasks:

- Provide services for offshore oil and gas exploration;
- Investigate and assess coastal marine energy, develop the relevant technology for supplying electricity to coastal areas, islands and navigation buoys;
- Survey China's estuarial fishery resources and conduct research on marine ecology;
- Assist communications departments in locating harbor sites and providing data related to hydrology, geology and landforms;
- Conduct comprehensive surveys of coastal belts and work out plans for their rational development;
- Strengthen marine legislation and work out management regulations on coastal belts, the continental shelf, marine economic zones and scientific research;
- Establish a national marine environmental forecasting center, a marine data center and navigation locating system;
- Develop and promote sea water desalinization technique; and
- Strengthen research on marine engineering and monitoring equipment.

CSO: 4020/55

JOURNAL REPORTS STATE FARM PROFITS, OUTPUT UP

OW300817 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 30 (XINHUA)--State farms throughout China, which recorded good harvests and diversified economies last year, report 750 million yuan in profits, according to the latest issue of "CHINESE PEASANT JOURNAL."

The journal reported that the aggregate output value of agriculture and industry of state farms totalled 10.79 billion yuan last year, 11 percent more than in 1981.

China's state farms harvested 6.58 million tons of grain, 9.6 percent more than the year before. Output of cotton, oil-bearing crops, tea and rubber also showed increase in 1982.

Cumulative profits from state farms came to two billion yuan in the last four years. But before 1978, they suffered losses year after year, according to the publication.

State farms are operated mostly on reclaimed wasteland in mountainous areas or in border regions of the country. They now employ 4.8 million workers with 4.4 million hectares of land.

Since 1979, state farms instituted economic responsibility system. Beginning from last year, farm workers signed with the management contracts linking income with output. [Sentence as received]

With the expansion of diversified economy many farms undertook industrial production, farms produce processing and commerce by the end of 1982, 1,200 state farms have set up their agriculture-industry-marketing complexes.

In the last four years, industrial output value of state farms increased 6.9 percent annually while agricultural output value, 5.8 percent.

CSO: 4020/55

DIET OF CHINESE PEASANTS IMPROVES

OW130858 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 13 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 13 (XINHUA)--The Chinese peasants now eat more rice and wheat than coarse grains, and this change in their traditional diet is regarded as an important indication of their improved living standards.

A survey conducted by the State Statistical Bureau among 18,500 peasant households in 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions shows that the protein intake of the peasants has also increased in the past few years.

Per-capita grain consumption by Chinese peasants reached 256 kilograms in 1981, according to the survey. Rice and wheat accounted for 67 percent of their grain consumption in 1981, as against 49 percent in 1978. The remainder was made up of corn, sorghum, millet and other coarse grains.

In 1981, the Chinese peasants ate on the average 8.17 kilograms of pork per capita, three kilograms more than in 1978, according to the bureau. Average annual consumption of edible oil, poultry, eggs and fish was also greater than before. In general, the peasants now raise more chickens and ducks as domestic sidelines and they used the chicken and duck eggs both for family consumption and for sale.

Daily protein intake of the Chinese peasants in 1981 was 66.82 grams per capita, four percent more than in 1978.

The bureau attributed the better diet to increased peasant income following the implementation of the responsibility system in farm production and other rural policies. Average per-capita income of Chinese peasants in 1981 was 223 yuan, 66 percent more than in 1978.

CSO: 4020/55

SPREAD OF FARMING TECHNIQUES PUSHED

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 19 Dec 82 p 1

[Article: "Intensify Spread of Techniques to Develop New Situation in Agriculture. Autonomous Region People's Government Convenes Regional Conference for Spread of Agricultural Techniques"]

[Excerpts] The Ningxia-Hui Autonomous Region People's Government held a regional conference in Wuzhong for the spread of agricultural techniques from 26 November to 1 December. The conference summarized and exchanged experiences in the promotion of agricultural techniques in the region since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, analyzed the current agricultural situation, discussed further ways of spreading agricultural techniques, and formulated measures for increasing agricultural output in 1983. The conference also issued awards for achievements in the promotion of 60 different agricultural techniques, and to 29 technicians who had carried on the spread of agricultural techniques for 30 years and who had scored achievements.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, very great achievements have been made in the work of promoting agricultural techniques in the region. Some effective technical measures and new results from scientific research have gradually spread and been put to use to advance development of agricultural production. For example, the spread and application of technical measures for balanced increase in wheat yields has resulted in considerable increases in wheat yields in irrigated areas for the 3 consecutive years 1980 - 1982. The average annual rate of increase has been 22.5 percent, and in 1982 wheat output broke the 1 billion jin mark. Spread of technical measures for producing consistently high rice yields at low cost has resulted in rice yields from irrigated areas averaging more than 1,000 jin per mu, and has earned a Citation First Class for the promotion of techniques from the former National Agricultural Commission and the Science Commission. Reform of the farming system, promotion in irrigated areas of "three plantings and three har-

vests," and of "two grain crops and one manure crop," plus promotion in mountain regions of the growing of pulses instead of letting the land lie fallow, and the growing of green manure have achieved fine results in increasing the soil's organic matter and in promoting increased yields. Spread of new methods of growing potatoes, improvements in farming techniques, prevention of diseases, and prevention of desertification have doubled potato yields. Establishment of a disease and insect pest monitoring and reporting network, and promotion of prevention and control methods has virtually brought under control stinking smut of wheat, rice blast, Bakanae disease of rice, and underground insect pests. The popularization and spread of a series of scientific agricultural techniques, plus institution of production responsibility systems has brought about more rapid development of the region's agricultural production. In 1981 both output value and output of the region's agriculture reached all-time highs. Despite particularly severe natural disasters in mountain regions in 1982, a good grain crop was still harvested for the region as a whole.

The conference engaged in spirited discussion of how to do an even better job of promoting agricultural techniques to usher in a new situation in agriculture. Everyone agreed unanimously that how good a job is done in the spread of agricultural techniques is crucial for development of agricultural production. A concept of large scale agriculture, a concept of economic effectiveness, and a concept of ecological effectiveness should be established. Spread of agricultural techniques should become a bridge linking scientific research to production so that results of scientific research and advanced techniques are translated into productivity. The emphasis of promotion at the present time should be on the scientific techniques so urgently needed by the broad masses of peasants. Between now and 1990, main efforts should be on low yield fields, and every measure for increasing the yields of low yield fields should be popularized and spread among the broad masses of peasants for balanced increases in yields over large areas of the Yellow River diversion irrigated area. In mountain areas, attention should go to combating drought and preserving soil moisture, and to promotion of consistently high agricultural yields. In 1983 the focus should be on cooperative efforts for bumper wheat yields and on farming methods to produce all-around increases in yields, on high yield low cost farming of rice, on plastic mulching, and on all-around farming methods to increase sugarbeet yields. In mountain regions, emphasis should go to promotion of 13 agricultural techniques including the farming of dryland crops, new ways of growing potatoes, and prevention and control of ring spot. Diverse methods of promotion should be used. Various forms of technical service responsibility systems should be energetically advocated

so that the peasants gain real economic benefits. Technical personnel engaged in promotion at all levels should become fully acquainted with realities, investigate and study, do a good job of popularizing science and technology, and overcome tendencies in agricultural technology promotion work toward departmental parochialism and the turning of technical cadres into administrators.

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CS0:4007/75

STANDARDS, RESEARCH ON POLLUTANTS IN FEEDS URGED

Nanjing XUMU YU SHOUYI [ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY MEDICINE] in Chinese
No 4, 20 Aug 82 pp 178-180

[Article by Pan Zhonghua [3382 0022 5478] of Research Institute of Animal Husbandry, Shanghai Municipal Academy of Agricultural Sciences: "PRC Animal Husbandry and Environmental Protection Studied"]

[Text] I. Current Status of Environmental Pollution and the Significance of Research on Environmental Protection

With the development of industry and extensive application of insecticides, environmental pollution has become a serious problem. According to related data, insecticide contamination of the human body involves mainly organochlorine agents, of which the major ones are BHC, DDT, and dieldrin (the three together amount to 94 percent of all insecticides used, other insecticides amount to only 6 percent.) About 98 percent of the BHC content of the human body enter through animal products (meat, milk, fats, eggs); 96.6 percent in the case of DDT. Of these, chicken eggs alone amount to 32.4 percent. By comparison, only 2-4 percent of the contaminants enter through such routes as grains, vegetables, and water, into the human body. It is reported that the contents of BHC and DDT in human fatty tissues of Chinese (1.94-20.29ppm of BHC; 8.86-17.74 ppm of DDT) far exceed those of the British and American (0.3-0.4 ppm of BHC; 10.54 ppm of DDT). The high insecticide contents of animal products are the direct cause of contamination of the Chinese to such a serious extent. Some relatively low density residual environmental pollutants in the natural world (such as organochlorines) have a very strong biological concentration action (biological amplification). This type of step-by-step enlargement phenomenon in the food chain is frightening. For example, when aldrin is present in the water, its content is amplified 500-fold in the body of planktons, 4,500-fold in the body of small fish, 10,000-fold in the bodies of large fish and fowls that eat the small fish. Because domestic animals are at the apex of the food chain, in the ecosystem the contents are the highest. In a manner of speaking, when men eat animal products, the original low density residual poisonous substances have been processed and concentrated in every link of the food chain to enter the human body and endanger human health. The development of research work on the protection of

the animal husbandry environment is extremely important for increasing animal husbandry production and improving the food quality of animal products. In recent years, foreign countries have strengthened research on this aspect and enacted strict laws concerning the standards of permissible limits of insecticide residues. In China, this work is still in the beginning stage, some localities have not yet given it the necessary attention.

II. Contents of Research on the Protection of Animal Husbandry Environment Urgently Needed

Research on the protection of animal husbandry environment involves many subjects, and all of these have both economic and social benefits. Presently, the author believes that the following aspects are most urgently needed:

A. The Problem of Standards: Standards are a productive force. In foreign countries, there are sanitary standards for food, safe application standards for insecticides, and sanitary standards for animal and fowl feed. Strict laws and regulations are enacted. In China, although standards of food sanitation and insecticide application related to environmental pollutants have been established, there are yet no sanitary standards of feed for domestic animals so there is an extremely serious phenomenon of excessive environmental pollutants in foods and it is difficult to implement food sanitation standards. Therefore, the standards should be in sets. Research must be carried out to formulate sanitary standards of feed in order that the standards can be enforced. The three sets of standards should form a complete chain to condition and promote each other.

The contents of research on sanitary standards for feed materials should be formulated in accordance with differences in the environmental pollutants and the types of domestic animals. The method of research is generally similar, and should be based upon the sanitary standards for foods. Through a combination of laboratory experiments, production property tests, toxicological data, and production surveys, the sanitary standards of the contents of the various environmental pollutants of feeds for pigs, sheep, cattle, chickens, ducks and rabbits should be studied to guarantee the sanitary quality of foods of animal products.

B. Survey of Environmental Pollutants in Common Feeds of China:

Because there is a lack of understanding of the contents of environmental pollutants (insecticides, heavy metals, etc.) in feeds in China, there has been a certain blindness in research subjects of veterinary medicine for a long time. In animal husbandry production, incidents of death from poison occur regularly and the production level does not increase as it should. Although attention has been paid to obvious clinical symptoms of domestic animals (injury to bones, osteodysplasia and white muscle disease) caused by either excess or deficiency of such substances as fluorine, cadmium, or selenium, most of these are often in the form of secondary symptoms and not easily recognized to be causing losses in production, (these diseases are obviously endemic). Therefore, it is

he focus is to provide manpower to detect and investigate toxic pollutants in the feeds of the various provinces, cities and autonomous regions of China. Based upon the results of such studies, research work in animal husbandry and environmental protection may be designed. A research subject for environmental protection may be established for whatever substance that is harmful and its content is too high. All substances that are necessary for nutrition and are in reality deficient should also be established as subjects of study in animal and fowl feed for the purpose of formulating the additive standard for feed. Based upon the different conditions of different localities, different additive standards should be enacted. In this manner, the level of production of animal husbandry may be greatly increased and there will be no waste products in animal husbandry production (which are products of animal husbandry having a content of environmental pollutants higher than the sanitary standard for food).

C. Participation in Ecological Research:

Research on the food chain is a major content of ecological research. In the natural world, domestic animals are at the highest point in the various stages of the food chain and are a direct link with man. The density of environmental pollutants is the highest in this link of domestic animals; therefore, animal husbandry is an indispensable aspect in the evaluation of environmental quality. A complete record of ecological study must include the protection of animal husbandry environment in its contents.

D. Research on Contaminated Feed, Detoxification of Contaminated Animal Products:

Reduction or elimination of pollution is the basic task of environmental protection work. Foods, grains and vegetables are not abundant in China. It is still difficult to prohibit the use of contaminated foods. Therefore, research on removing and eliminating the toxic substances in feed and animal products should be strengthened, either physical or chemical methods may be used for treatment. In foreign countries, alkaline treatment is usually the chemical method. Effective for removing DDT and to transform DDT into DDE, DDPE, etc., but not effective for cyclodiazinone insecticides or PCBS). Physical detoxification methods include absorption and processing. The major method of removing insecticide residue in milk products, mixed feeds, most feed materials, and animal products as physical removal, such as removing the skin or regurgitation, washing with water, distillation, cooking, etc. Washing with water can remove many types of insecticides. Volatilization or distillation is the major technique for eliminating residues of organochloro insecticides. Physical removal methods are the object of study of many scientists in foreign countries. It should also become a field of research in China in order to reduce the quantity of the long-lasting type insecticides in the ecosystem and their redistribution in the human food chain.

Another method of reducing pollution is to utilize the principle of metabolism, excretion and degradation of insecticide contents of feed in the body of the animals. For example, contaminated feed may be used to raise newborn animals or early stage of growth of domestic animals and may not be used in the late stage or may be substituted with feed not as contaminated so as to reduce the effect of insecticide on the sanitary quality of animal products.

E. Research on the Effect of Environmental Pollutants on the Immune System of Domestic Animals:

Veterinary medicine is often a breakthrough in human medical research. From the effect of environmental pollutants on the immune system of domestic animals, the effect on human immune system may be derived. In the past, the major concern for environmental pollutants was the direct toxic action (inducing clinical symptoms or death); therefore, the majority of studies were to determine the disease process and the toxic mechanism in pharmacological or pathological aspects, not until the past 10 years have some problems related to indirect toxicity of these chemicals or to clinically obscure contacts with these chemicals attracted attention. With some chemicals, a low dosage contact can induce in the body of the host various complex changes, including changes of a nature of immune response. According to certain reports, environmental pollutants can change a specific link or several links of the immune response process and hence interfere with the entire immune response of the host. For example, organochloro insecticides can increase the sensitivity of domestic animals to microbes, chick filaria (capable of spreading blackhead disease), duck hepatitis virus, etc., causing infection and death. Organochloro insecticides can reduce plasmacytes in the lymph node in the back of the knee, the cell nucleus of the spleen, and suppress the skin sensitivity to tuberculin in rabbits. Presently, the incidence of cancer in China is rising. Whether or not this is due to the change of immune response by environmental pollutants still awaits future studies.

In conclusion, research on the protection of animal husbandry environment is an extremely urgent task, the areas of research are numerous. Animal husbandry environmental protection technology of a modern scientific level should be established to struggle side by side with the environmental protection teams of water, soil, crops and the industrial "three-wastes." China's research on agricultural environmental protection is new and research on animal husbandry environmental protection has just begun. The Environmental Office of the Bureau of Science and Technology of the Ministry of Agriculture is taking the lead to organize this field of research and some definite achievements in laying a foundation have been obtained. But in terms of scale, technical level, and equipment condition, the need still cannot be met. The current problems urgently in need of resolution include an increase of manpower, instruments and equipment, the establishment of a national research center, and an improvement of the research level so that the research on animal husbandry environmental protection will become a constituent part of China's agricultural environmental protection research to enrich and perfect the research work.

6248

CSO: 5000/4100

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON POLICY OF DEVELOPING MOUNTAINS

HK041347 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Dec 82 p 3

[Article by Li Yutang [2621 3022 1016] secretary general of China Grasslands Research Society: "Also Talking About the Policy of Developing the Mountainous and Hilly Areas in South China--A Discussion With Comrade Hou Xueyu"]

[Text] Editor's note: After Comrade Hou's article on "The Policy of Developing the Mountainous and Hilly Areas in South China" was published, Li Yutang, the secretary general of China Grasslands Research Society, Xiong Deshao of China Agricultural Institute, Ren Jizhou of Kansu Institute of Grassland Ecology, and the concerned comrades of Nanshan pastureland, Hunan expressed their own views. They did not agree with Comrade Hou's major opinions but maintained that the idea that the favorable resources of the grasslands in south China should be used to develop agriculture was compatible with the laws of nature and of economy. This shows that people are very concerned about the full utilization of the mountainous and hilly areas in south China. The fact that they have different views on the policy of developing the mountainous and hilly areas and utilizing the grassland is normal. It is always good to have a debate on such matters. The truth will gradually be made known to us through practice and respect of facts and science. [end editor's note]

In his recently published article "The Policy of Developing the Mountainous and Hilly Areas in South China," Comrade Hou Xueyu suggested that the mountainous and hilly areas of the southern provinces (making up 70 to 80 percent of the total area) should be used to develop forestry. He criticized the slogan of "getting meat from the grassland" and the idea of "building up large-scale pastureland on the grasslands." He concluded that it is not feasible to develop animal husbandry on the grassland in the south. However, I do not agree with him.

It Is Not Feasible To Develop "Forestry as the Main" in the Mountainous and Hilly Areas in South China

There is about 3 billion mu of mountainous and hilly areas in the 13 provinces, cities and autonomous regions (excluding Tibet). There are different physical and economic-geographical regions on account of different physical conditions and historical changes. There are some 900 mus of forest, 600

million mu of grass and vegetable lands, hundreds of millions of agricultural fields and unutilized barren hills, mountains and valleys. Such mountainous and hilly areas are populated by hundreds of millions of people, and in the remote and chilly mountain areas there live a few minority nationalities. They depend on the mountains and have a long history in agriculture and animal husbandry. Many areas in this region are beyond the forest belt, where forest cannot be grown and grass has existed since ancient times. As we formulate the policy on developing the southern mountainous and hilly areas, we should also consider the physical conditions, the type of soil, and the economic benefit to the masses. We should suit measures to local conditions and give guidance to each individual case. For instance, we should cultivate forest on forest zones, farms on agricultural belts and raise stock on grasslands. We should combine forestry, animal husbandry and agriculture together. To practice uniformly the policy of "forestry as the main" not only violates natural science, it also goes against the benefits of the masses. For example, the mountainous areas in Hunan, Hebei, Guangxi, Yunnan, Guizhou, and Hainan are inhabited by the minority nationalities such as Tujia, Miao, Yao, Yi, She, Buyi, Li and Tibet. Because of their high altitudes, woods grow slowly and their economic effects are not great. In recent years, the economy has developed rapidly as grass was grown to help animal husbandry, land has been reformed and animal husbandry has been developed to help forestry. If the policy of "forestry as the main" is persisted in, forestry cannot be developed, and this will also cause harmful effects to agriculture and animal husbandry. The livelihood of the masses will also be affected.

To Make Use of the Grassland To Develop Animal Husbandry Is Compatible With Our Objective Environment and Economic Benefits

Comrade Hou Xueyu said that to obtain meat from the grasslands and to build up large-scale modernized pastureland "is not only incompatible with the objective environment but also against the principle of economic benefits." Apart from criticizing the slogan of "obtaining meat from the grassland," and substantial ways of utilizing the grasslands to raise stock, he also negated the existence of grasslands and grasshills in the south. He has mixed up hundreds of million mu of grasshills in the south with scores of billions of mountainous areas.

As in other similar grasslands in other countries, our southern grass mountains (or grasslands) have their own scientific justification and objective historical conditions. Statistics show that we have 0.6 billion mu of grass mountains and grasslands in the south, including 0.14 billion mu of grasslands with sparse woods (trees are sparsely grown in such areas, with a coverage less than 30 percent). According to their natural geographical location and climatic zone, such grasslands can be categorized into sub-tropical undulating autumn-dry shrubs, sub-tropical hilly low-latitude high-level warm and cool wet grasslands, tropical undulating dry shrubs, tropical plateaus, and hilly grasslands. In terms of utilization, they can be categorized into natural grasslands for mowing and animal husbandry, improved grasslands after artificial remaking, and permanent grasslands after artificial plantation. The formation and utilization of various categories of grasslands

all have their own long history in their formation and utilization. They are categorized by their own history of growth, climate, soil, and land reform and soon. It is very difficult for many grasslands to be turned into forests. Among the different categories of grasslands, more than 3,000 types are suitable for forage grass. Many of the forage grasses are superior annual plants and perennial plants which are nutritious, with high yield and can be grown on acid soil. For a long time, such superior forage grass has fostered many of the famous animals in south China such as Longlin cows in Guangxi, Gaofeng cows in Yun Gui and the sheep of Hunan and Hubei in south China. At present, many of the mountainous and hilly areas have become the raising grounds for much superior livestock and economic pastureland. For thousands of years, animal husbandry has played a significant role in the economic life of different nationalities in the south.

In order to utilize the water-heating of grass hills and the superiority of forage grass, to improve grasslands and to practice scientific animal husbandry, we suggest utilizing the resources of the grass hills in the south to develop animal husbandry. In respect to the improvement of grasslands and the methods of animal husbandry, attention should be paid to soil and water conservation, to growing trees and forests on the grass hills, to erecting fences, to building animal farms and to building aerial [kong zhong 4500 0022] fodder bases, and to practicing organic combinations of forestry and animal husbandry. Experience shows that animal husbandry on grasslands is characterized by low cost, quick turnover and high economic effects. In the past 2 years, Weinin Xian of Kweichow has achieved very conspicuous economic effects by using air seeders for sowing. As a result, an area of about 30,000 mu of deteriorating grasslands on the 2,400-meter Wumeng Shan Mountain has been improved. Some 2,000 mm of rainfall was recorded in the past. However, because of the high altitude and low temperature, forestry can hardly provide a livelihood and only small old trees can be grown, and only potatoes and buckwheat can be farmed. Because of excessive animal husbandry and devastation, the output of grass per mu in natural grasslands went down to less than 100 catties, and people of the brigades within the sowing district had an annual income of 30 to 40 yuan only. In the improved sowing grasslands, as the water condition and temperatures were favorable, the grass seeds sown were the same as those of the biannual wild peas, and annual pastoral plants. Consequently, the air-sowing region became an evergreen, permanent grassland in the same year. Grass output amounted to 1,000 catties per mu and increased to more than 1,500 catties the following year. To take another example, the Yushan Brigade of Chongyang Xian, Hubei, has a large area of grass hills. The average income of every individual in the brigade was 49 yuan before animal husbandry was practiced. The practice of animal husbandry as the main in 1980 increased the income from livestock breeding. In 1983, the average income per capita amounted to 114.2 yuan. Similar examples could also be found in Hunan, Guangxi, Yunnan and Fujian. Comrade Hou Xueyu's belief that forestry has the most economic effects is one-sided.

To Build Up a Good Ecological Environment in the Mountainous and Hilly Areas in the South and Follow the Line of Combined Agriculture-Forestry-Animal Husbandry

According to Comrade Hou Xueyu, farming and grass-growing would lead to a loss of water and soil and destroy the ecological balance in the area, and

forestry is the only way to restore the ecological balance in the mountainous and hilly areas in the south. I think that such ecological balance, which is unrealistic and has deviated from the law of natural development and which artificially turns the mountainous and hilly areas in the south back into forests, is questionable.

Forest plays an important role in building up a good ecological environment, but it is not the only determinant in the ecosystem and could not be used to displace others. The ecological environment of a certain area is formed after constant developmental changes. Say a portion of the grasslands in the mountainous and hilly areas in the south has evolved from ancient forests, the evolution could at least have taken place a thousand years ago, or even longer. Because of natural changes (such as earthquakes and forest fires), and human activities, a portion of ancient forests has evolved into grasslands and farm lands, which coupled with human beings, have formed a new ecological environment. It is impossible to build up a good ecological environment apart from the basis of practical conditions especially economic activities. A good new ecosystem can only be established by utilizing appropriate conditions instead of going back to the ancient ecosystem.

The loss of water and soil is a major problem existing in the ecological environment of the mountainous and hilly areas in the south. To follow the line of combined agriculture, and to build up a good ecological environment, forestry and animal husbandry is the solution to the problem. The function of forestry, agriculture and animal husbandry should be fully developed. Efforts to grow forests are necessary because a certain portion of the areas in the southern provinces and autonomous regions have been taken up by forests, but the development of forestry should also be supported by agriculture and animal husbandry. We must stress the importance of grass growing and livestock breeding in the building of a good ecosystem in the mountainous and hilly areas in the south. The growing of good forage grass not only improves grass hills, but maintains the standards of water and soil, conserves soil fertility and improves the environment. According to estimates by the Chinese Academy of Science on the conservation of water and soil in the northwest, the erosion of soil during rainy seasons in areas with forage grass is 80 to 90 percent less than that in areas without forage grass. Many useless mountainous regions have adopted methods of growing forage grass of the pulse family and the rotation of grass and crops to improve the soil and enhance agricultural output. Domestic and foreign experience shows that animal husbandry is of a great advantage to forestry.

The Questions on the Economic Effects of the Nanshan Model Pastureland in the Hunan Province and the Way To Develop Animal Husbandry in the South

Some of Comrade Hou Xueyu's criticisms on the Nanshan model pastureland, Bumi Autonomous Xian, and Hunan City are worth nothing. However, according to my findings from several investigations on Nanshan, many major problems raised in the article are at variance with the facts.

Comrade Hou Xueyu said that because of excessive animal husbandry in the Nanshan natural pastureland, vegetation coverage decreased by 69 percent.

This is at variance with the facts. The actual situation is that the deterioration of natural grasslands is of long-standing. In recent years, in order to enhance grass output for feeding in winter and spring time, 8,400 mu of artificial pastureland was grown on the model pastureland (brigade). Grass output per mu went up from 600-800 kg to 3,200-3,600 kg. The protein content of forage grass had an average increase of 50 to 70 percent. The 5-month period of withered grass was eliminated. With the increasing capacity for animals on the artificial pastureland, the pressure on natural pastureland was alleviated. Such an increase contributed much to the rotation and improvement of the natural pastureland. Comrade Hou Xueyu also maintained that deforestation was inevitable as people needed the wood for fuel. In 1975, there were thick forests in the proximity of the pastureland. About two-thirds have been cut down now. This is at variance with the facts. The actual situation is that the people on the Nanshan pastureland have said much attention to protecting the forests and afforestation. Large-scale afforestation was mounted in 1960. Their attempts to practice afforestation were vain because trees could not grow. In the recent course of constructing artificial pasturelands on the model pastureland (brigade), the method of combining forest with grass was adopted. Artificial forest belts have been grown around different fenced areas. Growth has not been satisfactory. Comrade Hou Xueyu pointed out that 8 million yuan has been invested in the large-scale pastureland since 1973. Between 1979 and 1981, overseas experts were invited to the pastureland, costing US\$940,000 1.47 million RMB. This investment-oriented method which leaves no room for use, development and effects, is one-sided. Actually, Nanshan pastureland established a youth collective farm in 1956 and a national farm in 1958. In 1960, this was converted into a farm with forestry as the main. During the period, the state subvented a few million yuan, which was lost due to improper management. Under the auspices of Comrade Wang Zhen, comrades from the Beijing Agricultural University were sent to conduct resources surveys and ascertained direction for pastureland management. The Nanshan pastureland was officially formed in 1975. How could we count the two previous investments in the pastureland? In view of the agreement made in 1980 on technological exchange between China and Australia, our state has invested US \$1 million in demonstration items in Nanshan pastureland for the import of Australia's grassland construction and stock-raising technology. The money has been spent on specialists' salary, costs of facilities in capital construction, going abroad on a tour of investigation, the introduction of whole sets of stock-raising equipment, and so on. Such an investment is necessary and wastage does not occur just because Nanshan has been chosen as a demonstration pastureland. On the contrary, taking advantage of the favorable conditions in local water-heating, the 8,400-mu artificial pastureland has been characterized by small investment and quick returns. The average investment was 45.24 yuan per mu. An evergreen, highly productive, good quality, artificial pastureland with fences, tracks, electricity and water supply has been built within 2 years. A net profit of 11,647 yuan was scored in 1981. It is expected that by 1985 the average profit in rearing dairy cows will be 31.57 [words indistinct] cattle will be 5.31 yuan per mu. The net profits gained between 1981 and 1985 will balance the total investments in pastureland construction.

Comrade Hou Xueyu admitted that animal husbandry in the south has great potential. But he also confined the development of animal husbandry in the south to a limited sphere: "Except under certain conditions (such as in the vicinity of suburban areas where centralized management could be carried out on a limited scope it is better to decentralize animal husbandry. The method of combining forestry and animal husbandry, agriculture, and animal husbandry and fishery, and animal husbandry should also be adopted." His view is noteworthy. All the way through, we have been advocating the utilization of fodder resources on the plains to rear pigs and cattle while developing animal husbandry in the south. At the same time, agricultural sideline products should be utilized to develop multi-management such as keeping poultry. On the grass hill area, grass resources should be fully utilized. Methods such as decentralization, centralization, semi-decentralization and semi-centralization should be adopted in accordance with different conditions to rear vegetarian livestock such as cattle, sheep, rabbits and geese. The experience in different areas was summed up at the conference on animal husbandry in the south in May. It was pointed out that the development of animal husbandry on the grass hills and grasslands in south China could take various forms including the construction of national pastureland, collective pastureland through the cooperation of national pastureland, collective pastureland through the cooperation of the state and the collective, communal brigades to construct specialized teams with animal husbandry as the main and the allocation of the grass hills to families specialized in livestock breeding. Big areas of grass hills can be found in many areas in south China. Statistics show that grass hills with an area of 1 million mu can be found in more than 230 counties. In such areas it is entirely feasible to construct relatively centralized pastureland on the basis of practical and reasonable construction. As the several dozens of large and medium-scale national and economic pasturelands already exist, they should be run effectively with enthusiasm. Generally speaking, the development of animal husbandry on the grasslands in south China should be handled in accordance with the land conditions and by category. Decentralization or centralization should be chosen according to the situation. Running them in a rigid manner is not feasible.

CSO: 4007/85

BEIJING MUNICIPALITY TO REFORM AGROSCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

OW011247 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] According to a report by Beijing People's Broadcasting Station, the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee recently decided to reform the agricultural scientific and technical front. The following four measures should be observed in the reform:

One, all districts, counties, communes and brigades may recruit, from cities, townships, colleges, universities, research institutions, offices, factories and stores, specialists in various fields who volunteer to work and are needed in the rural areas and who sign employment contracts with the specialists. Personnel who are recruited to work in the rural areas may work for either an indefinite or short period of time. Wages of the recruited personnel are to be paid by the recruiting units, which should be allowed to pay liberally. The recruited personnel should be allowed to retain, without pay, their jobs at the units they originally work for, to keep their living quarters, and to continue to send their children to school in cities. The recruited personnel who have scored outstanding achievements should be rewarded.

Two, it is necessary to organize and mobilize more agroscientists and agro technicians to work on the frontline of agricultural production and sign technical service contracts with producing units, contractors of various trades, self-employed specialized households and households doing specialized jobs besides crop cultivation. Profit-sharing at a certain ratio should be allowed for the increased portion of production.

Three, it is necessary to utilize the capital's great technical forces to set up various scientific and technical training classes. It is also necessary to encourage and support skillful craftsmen in the rural areas in setting up short-term training classes.

Four, all districts, counties and communes should appropriate a certain amount of funds to improve the living and working conditions of scientists and technicians.

CSO: 4007/85

BEIJING

BRIEFS

CHINESE PEASANTS' JOURNAL--Beijing, 24 Dec (XINHUA)--Beginning 1983, ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO [CHINESE PEASANTS PAPER] will be published three times weekly. The new edition of the Chinese peasants' paper will continue to maintain its tradition of maintaining extensive ties with the peasants, propagate the party's rural policies, exchange experiences in building a new socialist countryside, publicize communist ideology, disseminate knowledge about agricultural management, agricultural science and technology, and reflect the peasant's suggestions and demands. New features meant for improving the masses' operation and management and their scientific and technical knowledge will be added. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1237 GMT 24 Dec 82 OW]

CSO: 4007/85

SHORT COMMENTARY ON DEVELOPING ORGANIC AGRICULTURE

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Oct 82 p 1

[Short commentary: "Carry Forward the Fine Tradition of Organic Agriculture"]

[Text] Chinese milk vetch (*Astragalus sinicus*) is the important resource of organic fertilizer in Fujian Province's paddy rice-producing areas, however, in recent years, Chinese milk vetch has been increasingly diminishing. Last year, its growing area was only about one-fourth of that of the highest growing year. The resource of organic fertilizer has been greatly reduced.

"With more chemical fertilizer, there will be no need to grow Chinese milk vetch." This view is unscientific. Yes, in our Province, the supply of chemical fertilizer has increased rapidly. In 1981 it increased more than twice of 1976. But chemical fertilizer cannot substitute green manure, such as Chinese milk vetch. Scientific research has proved that 60 percent of the necessary nutrient for the growth of agricultural crops is provided by the soil. Of the seasonally applied fertilizer, only less than 40 percent is utilized by crops. According to scientific data, fresh grass of Chinese milk vetch contains 0.4 percent nitrogen, 0.12 percent phosphoric anhydride, 0.35 percent potassium oxide. If we calculate on the basis of 3,000 jin for one mu of fresh Chinese milk vetch grass, one mu of Chinese milk vetch green manure would give the soil an equivalent of 60 jin standard nitrogenous fertilizer (take sulphate ammonia as the standard), 21 jin of calcium superphosphate, 17.5 jin of potassium chloride. In addition, there is a great amount of leftover organic substance, which changes the physicochemical properties of the soil. Chemical fertilizer does not have this function. So we can see, to cultivate soil fertility is more important than seasonal fertilization. Growing Chinese milk vetch in winter is an effective way to restore and cultivate soil fertility. The idea, that increase in output can be achieved by using chemical fertilizer no matter whether green manure is being grown or not, is one-sided.

Since the implementation of responsibility system in multiple forms in rural areas, the peasants' fear of change has still not been dispelled. In certain areas there still exists the psychology: "If the soil does not change within one year, apply chemical fertilizer; if it does not change within two years, apply farm manure; if it does not change within three years, grow green

manure." This was the main reason for the drastic drop of green manure acreage. In rural areas, when studying the documents of the 12th Party Congress, we must spread, among the masses, the words in comrade Hu Yaobang's speech: "In recent years the implementation of the production responsibility system in various forms in rural areas has further liberated the productive forces. We must hold on to the system for a long time and improve it, but only on the basis of summing up the masses' practice and experience. We must never change it rashly against the masses' wishes, nor must we turn the clock back." With this, we should free the masses' mind of apprehensions and mobilize them to grow Chinese milk vetch.

Promotion of green manure, protection of soil fertility and combination of cultivating and nurturing soil are relative to carrying forward the fine tradition of our country's organic agriculture. In the process of realizing agricultural modernization, we must never abandon this tradition. We must include it with emphasis as one of the important contents of the farmland capital construction, but into full effect the increase of green manure acreage, just as we did in increasing of grain crops. Agricultural resource units must do well with the allocation and supplying. Areas with existing conditions should be given economic support by the government and the collective, as well as encouragement to cultivate more and cultivate well.

12200

CSO: 4007/50

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN ADDRESSES FORESTRY SYMPOSIUM

OW261852 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] The National Symposium on the Strategic Development of Forestry closed in Fuzhou 21 December. The symposium studied and discussed the theoretical and practical aspects in the strategic development of forestry.

Xiang Nan, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee; Liu Kun, vice minister of forestry; (Wang Zhongxin), advisor to the Agroecconomics Institute under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; Zhang Gexin, vice governor of Fujian Province; and (Ge Rui), director of the Fujian Provincial Department of Forestry, addressed the symposium. Professors, experts, scientific personnel and forestry workers from 23 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the country--a total of over 120 people--gathered together and expressed their views. They discussed the strategic role of forestry and its relations to agriculture, industry, various trades and professions and the people's livelihood. They also discussed the relations of forestry to society, human existence and ecological environment. They widely exchanged experiences with regard to policies and measures for forestry development.

Those attending the symposium unanimously held that the strategic role of forestry in the national economy is of extreme importance. However, current forestry production in China cannot catch up with the needs of national economic development in terms of both scale and quality. For a long time in the past, logging outpaced the growth of forests and serious consequences have resulted. The symposium held: to develop forestry it is necessary to expand the forest cover, increase the variety of timber products and gradually meet the increasing needs of economic construction and the people's livelihood.

The symposium also held: the strategic stress is to properly protect and manage existing forest resources and develop the timber processing industry. The salient task confronting us is to firmly check indiscriminate logging, reduce timber consumption and gradually achieve a balance in logging and forestry growth.

The symposium stressed: the strategic measure in developing forestry lies in bringing into play the initiative of the 800 million peasants in planting trees on barren hills. To realize the objective set forth by the CPC Central

Committee and the state council for raising China's forest cover to 30 percent by the end of this century, we must further adopt more flexible policies and strengthen protection of forest resources.

Seventy-nine theses were read at the symposium. These theses will help change the backward forestry development situation and create a new situation for its future development.

CSO: 4007/85

FUJIAN'S HU HONG ADDRESSES RURAL WORK MEETING

OW070022 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jan 83 p 1

[Excerpts] At a meeting of the Fujian Provincial Party Committee on Rural Work, Comrade Hu Hong stressed: "To stabilize and improve the agricultural production responsibility system is still a major task in rural work at present."

He said: The agricultural production responsibility system has developed rather rapidly in our province over the past 2 years. So far 98 percent of the province's more than 160,000 production teams have instituted an output contract system. [passage omitted] Facts show that the responsibility system has displayed its strong vitality in agriculture as well as in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery, in economically developed areas as well as in economically underdeveloped areas.

Hu Hong said: Our province has carried out some preliminary reforms in the structure of its agricultural economic and has made remarkable achievements in making use of hilly land and marine resources for production purposes. However, as far as the whole province is concerned, the structure of the agricultural economy remains rather irrational. The situation in which peasants focus their attention only on the cultivation of crops has not yet been appreciably changed. Mountainous and maritime areas in particular have not yet been put to full use.

Hu Hong said: It is now particularly necessary to put grain production in a correct relationship to the development of diversified economic undertakings. Efforts should be made to develop diversified economic undertakings while steadily increasing grain production. Efforts at grain production must never be relaxed. We must insure that efforts are made to increase both the output per unit and total output on the province's 32 million mu of farmland sown to grain crops. [passage omitted]

One of the main purposes in readjusting the structure of the agricultural economy is to accelerate the development of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fishery and diversified economic undertakings and to increase the proportions of these sectors in agricultural production. There is great potential in making use of hilly lands and sea areas in our province. Our

province has more than 130 million mu of mountainous or hilly land, over 34 million mu of grassland on the slopes, 130,000 square kilometers of fishing grounds and more than 2.4 million mu of shallow sea areas and beaches. [passage omitted] When such hilly lands and sea areas are put to full use, we can create a great amount of wealth. [passage omitted]

At the meeting of the provincial party committee on rural work, Comrade Hu Hong also dealt with such questions as carrying out the five reforms and establishing a system for the circulation of commodities characterized by various economic elements, various forms of management and more channels with less links. Such a system is necessary in the new situation in which the production of socialist commodities is rapidly developing in both urban and rural areas.

1. It is necessary to readjust the current policy on the purchase and marketing of agricultural and sideline products and to change the situation in which control over agricultural and sideline products is too rigid. The state should continue to procure major agricultural and sideline products on fixed quotas. The state should also procure industrial materials and products for export according to plan. However, the categories of such products should decrease step by step in order to expand the scope of products to be sold at negotiated prices. [passage omitted] After fulfilling the state procurement task, products should be allowed to be sold through various channels. State commercial organizations, supply and marketing cooperatives and other cooperative commerce organizations in the countryside should be allowed to procure and market agricultural and sideline products. Peasants may also deal in such products; they may sell such products in cities, in other counties or provinces; and they may sell retain or wholesale. The prices of agricultural and sideline products may go up or down. [passage omitted]

2. It is necessary to change the monopoly of products into an open market [kai fang xing di shi chang 7030 2397 0992 4104 1579 1034] in which commodities are circulated through various channels but few links. Urban and rural areas should be open to industrial as well as agricultural and sideline products. [passage omitted] Peasants may sell their agricultural and sideline products in cities; supply and marketing cooperatives may open warehouses, trade centers and special stores for local products in cities; state commercial organizations may set up branches in major towns to engage in retail sales or wholesaling; and individual peddlers may transport agricultural and sideline products for sale to cities and industrial products for sale to rural areas. [passage omitted]

3. State commercial organizations and supply and marketing cooperatives should change their tendency to operate only by relying on administrative measures and not according to the economic law. They should bring market regulation into full play. [passage omitted]

4. Commercial enterprises should institute management responsibility and contract systems in order to rectify the defects of "eating from the same big pot" and practicing equalitarianism. [passage omitted] State commercial

organizations should recruit contract workers on a trial basis, and basic-level supply and marketing cooperatives should recruit most of their contract workers from among educated young people and demobilized servicemen in the countryside.

5. It is necessary to accelerate the restructuring of supply and marketing cooperatives in order to restructure their cooperative nature. [passage omitted] Efforts should be made to complete this reform in a year or so. All basic-level supply and marketing cooperatives should strengthen their mass nature in organization, strengthen their democratic management and operate flexibly. [passage omitted]

Hu Hong also pointed out: It is necessary to bring the role of agricultural banks and credit cooperatives into full play and to vigorously raise funds for loans in order to support agriculture and to develop commodity production in rural areas.

CSO: 4007/85

HU HONG SPEAKS AT FUJIAN RURAL WORK MEETING

OW070142 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] At a meeting of the Fujian Provincial Party Committee on Rural Work, Comrade Hu Hong said: It is necessary to attach importance to technical transformation in agriculture and to institute and improve the systems agricultural science and technology and the education system in order to develop the rural economy more quickly.

Hu Hong said: Agriculture relies on sciences. This means relying on a large number of personnel who have grasped advanced agricultural science and technology. It is now necessary to do the following four things well:

1. It is necessary to encourage agricultural scientists and technicians to work at the agricultural front. The measure to be taken in this regard is to institute a technical contract system. In addition to their wages, agricultural scientists and technicians working at the agricultural front may share out bonus according to their contracts. The more achievements they make, the more bonus they will get. No ceiling will be set for their individual income.
2. It is necessary to step up agricultural education. Agricultural technicians and leading comrades in charge of agriculture in counties and communes should be trained by rotation and in a planned way. It is necessary to employ locally-available qualified personnel and to encourage people to become qualified through self-study.
3. Vigorous efforts should be made to popularize science and technology and to [words indistinct].
4. Schools should be organized to undertake a number of selected scientific research projects which are of decisive significance for the development of production. Vigorous efforts should be exerted to make a breakthrough in this regard.

In summing up the meeting, Comrade Hu Hong stressed: It is necessary to build a socialist material and a socialist spiritual civilization at the same time.

He said: We should build a new countryside with economic prosperity, universal education, advanced culture and advanced public health service. We should train a new general of disciplined peasants with ideals, morality and culture who love their motherland and the collectives. Ideological and political work in the countryside must be weakened and must be strengthened.

Continuing efforts should be made to educate the masses and to carry out extensive activities in these regards: party members should each establish contact with several households, CYL members should concern themselves with several households, women should achieve unity in their families and farm machine operators should work for several households.

In addition, it is necessary to build civilized villages, towns and households and to learn from Lei Feng. Ideological and political work should be done in each household and field. Particular efforts should be made to educate party members and to bring their vanguard and exemplary roles into full play. Party members should lead the masses to bring about a new situation and to become better-off through hard work and by practicing scientific farming.

At the meeting, Comrade Hu Hong said: Enterprises run by communes and production brigades and teams should shoulder a heavy burden in the effort to double agricultural production. These enterprises must make vigorous efforts to greatly develop themselves.

He called on these enterprises to increase their total income at an average rate of more than 10 percent a year on the basis of having quadrupled their total income in the past 5 years.

Hu Hong pointed out: The most important measure to develop enterprises run by communes and production brigades and teams is to promote the economic responsibility system with stress on the method of signing contracts. It is essential to institute this system in consolidating such enterprises. Such enterprises should be developed at various levels and in various ways--communes and production brigades and teams may run enterprises, and so may individuals. Several individuals may run an enterprise; and units of different trades and in different areas may also jointly do this. Joint ventures may also be set up with local and overseas Chinese capital. Enterprises of all kinds should be treated equally without discrimination according to relevant policies and be given support and assistance in various aspects. Enterprises should expand the scope of their operations in accordance with local conditions. In addition, all enterprises should pay close attention to introducing advanced science and technology. They should be allowed to hire experienced technicians and retired workers from cities as their advisers.

Hu Hong also stressed: Party committees and governments at various levels should strengthen their leadership over enterprises run by communes and production brigades and teams and vigorously support their development in various aspects.

At the meeting, Comrade Hu Hong emphatically pointed out: We must make the same vigorous efforts to protect farmland as we do in grain production. He said: From 1979 to 1981, 110,000 mu of land in the rural areas were used for housing construction. As a result, the problem of a large population with a small area of farmland has become increasingly acute in our province. Since liberation, we have used a great deal of manpower and material and financial resources to increase some farmland by opening up wasteland and enclosing tideland for cultivation. On balance, however, the province's farmland has now decreased by 2 million mu compared with the initial post-liberation period. This is an extremely serious lesson to learn.

The provincial party committee has called for seriously and resolutely investigating cases of seizing farmland for housing construction in various localities since 1979. In addition, vigorous efforts should be made to plan village and town construction. Houses should be built on mountain slopes wherever problems of transportation and drinking water can be solved.

CS0: 4007/85

CONTRACTING OF AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY PROMOTED

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO IN Chinese 26 Oct 82 p 1

[Article: "Attend to Agricultural Technology Contracts in the Same Way as Agricultural Responsibility Systems, Provincial Conference For Exchange of Experiences With Agricultural Technology Contracts Proposes. Calls Upon All Jurisdictions to Carry Into Effect the Spirit of the 12th Party Central Committee and to Give Impetus to Agricultural Technology Contract Responsibility Systems As Part of Ushering in a New Situation in Agriculture in the Province"]

[Excerpt] The Provincial Conference for Exchange of Experiences With Agricultural Technology Contracts concluded victoriously in Fuzhou on 22 October 1982.

Following 5 days of exchanges, the conference summarized four common experiences in the implementation of agricultural technology contracts in the province as follows: 1. Serious attention on the part of leaders at all levels, who placed it on their daily agendas and gave technology responsibility systems the same attention they had given to production responsibility systems. 2. Coordinated support from all sectors. It is necessary, first of all, for leaders and scientific and technical personnel in the agricultural sector to take the initiative. Next, there must be mutual coordination among agricultural departments, scientific commissions, and science societies. Finally, the material, farm capital, supply and marketing, public finance, banking, and grain sectors must lend support. 3. Building of sound organization and strengthening of administration and management. In places where a good job of technical contracting has been done, the organization was rather tight, the division of labor fairly well defined, and the contracts that were drawn up quite reasonable and strictly carried into effect with bonuses for overfulfillment and penalties for underfulfillment instituted. 4. Good choice of sites and good choice of technologies to be contracted, with work being gradually promoted in all areas from experiences gained at single points. Major projects for technical contracting

should include selection of new varieties, new skills, and new experiences, skills of fairly great difficulty, and technical problems for which the masses urgently require solutions such as hybrid seed production, and comprehensive plant protection prevention and control techniques. At the same time, communes and brigades should be selected that are representative, that have poor production conditions, that have a low technical competence, and in which potential for increased yields is great. Alternatively, the responsibility fields of "three lack" households should be selected as test sites for good results.

The conference acknowledged that though the province has already had a certain amount of achievements and experiences in promoting agricultural technology contracts, the present situation is one in which mostly trials are being conducted, the number of techniques few, and the scope not very broad. The work is also not sufficiently well-rounded and is far from meeting needs of agricultural development. The longstanding consolidation and steady improvement in agricultural production responsibility systems has brought about an ever more urgent need for scientific techniques among the broad masses of grassroots cadres and peasants, and technical contract responsibility systems must increase greatly. The conference posed the following several requirements for technical contracting in the province for the winter of 1982 and the spring of 1983:

(1) Focus on major topics for active and steady promotion of technical contracting in each and every commune. Technical contracting requires efforts on grain production, first of all. Particular attention should be given the three links of hybrid seed production, prevention and control of diseases and insect pests, and increasing soil fertility. At the same time, all jurisdictions should proceed from local realities to determine on which subjects the promotion of technical contracts should focus, as for example, exploitation of mountain and marine resources, application of the results of soil surveys, hybrid rice seedling propagation, promotion of new superior varieties, and reform of the farming system. Only those projects that help vigorous development of agriculture, that pose considerable technical difficulties, and that the masses cannot readily manage by themselves should have technical contracting applied for promotion of the use of advanced techniques.

(2) Broad application of technical contracts in the realm of economic diversification to "preach the doctrine of mountain and sea" service. Fujian Province has numerous mountains and a vast ocean area. Mobilization of the masses to use the advantages that the mountains and the sea provide for development of economic diversification is an important way in which to reach the

level of being comfortably well-off. It is also a vast field for the promotion of scientific techniques. Comrades engaged in promotion of agricultural technology should establish forces to make contributions to bases for forestry, fishery, animal husbandry, and fruit production.

(j) Further summarization of experiences and the building of a healthy and complete technical contracting responsibility system. Political and ideological work should be strengthened, and a good job done in building up a corps. The attitude needed for dealing with technical contracting is to guard against both dithering out of fear of being either first or last, and rushing into action precipitately without regard for objective conditions. In administration and management, it is necessary both to do an economic accounting on what increases income and decreases expenditures, while at the same time not acting solely for the purpose of making profit to the impairment of the welfare of the masses. Contract agreements should be perfected. Agreements concluded this year should be strictly honored. Contracts to be signed in future should be augmented and perfected on the basis of practical experiences. Where conditions permit, agricultural service companies should be operated to provide diverse technical services largely through technical contracts. Technical mainstay cadres among the peasantry should be organized, conscientiously trained, and directly participate in the agricultural service companies. They may also independently undertake technical contracting under direction of farm technology stations and science popularization societies. Contracting units should establish internal personal responsibility systems, perfect their rules and regulations, and make a cooperative division of labor whereby each person has individual responsibilities, with bonuses for those who perform well and penalties for those who perform badly.

Finally, the conference called upon party and government organizations in all jurisdictions to implement conscientiously the spirit of the 12th Party Central Committee and, in the process of ushering in a new situation in agriculture in the province, to give impetus to the agricultural technology contracting responsibility system. They should genuinely strengthen leadership of the technical contracting responsibility system, thoroughly understand new circumstances, and study new problems. Agricultural committees, science committees, and agricultural bureaus at all levels should regard promotion of technical contracting as one of their major duties, and closely coordinate efforts under the centralized leadership of CPC committees to wage a concerted battle in a common effort to do a good job of technical contracting. All other sectors should also do a good job of coordination.

BRIEFS

FUJIAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--According to the Fujian Provincial Statistical Bureau, the total value of agricultural output of the 67 counties and cities of Fujian Province reached 6.14 billion yuan in 1982. The total grain output reached 16.629 billion jian, the total output of edible oil 3.934 million dan, the total number of pigs in sties 7.15 million, the total output of aquatic products 10.2 million dan and the total income of peasants from agricultural sideline production 1.17 billion yuan in 1982. [Text] [Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jan 83 p 1 OW]

CSO: 4007/85

BRIEFS

GANSU AGRICULTURAL RECLAMATION--The provincial conference on advanced collectives and individuals in the agricultural reclamation department has revealed that after practicing the contract responsibility system and arousing the labor enthusiasm of the broad masses, the total industrial and agricultural output value of the provincial agricultural reclamation department reached 53.78 million yuan last year, an increase of 12 percent over 1981. Losses incurred in enterprises reduced by 51.6 percent over 1981. Four state-run farms which previously suffered losses are now making profits. [Text] [HK310955 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 28 Jan 83]

CSO: 4007/85

WANG ZHEN SPEAKS ON AGRICULTURAL ISSUES

HK110130 Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jan 83 p 2

["Text" of speech delivered by Wang Zhen, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, at the Zhongkai Agricultural School on 27 January]

[Excerpts] Comrades,

I have gained a lot from my visit to the Liao Zhongkai and He Xiangning Memorial Museum. I think this museum is very well organized. [Passage omitted recounting history of the school and deeds of Liao and He.]

Comrades, the 12th Party Congress decided that the target of endeavor for our country in the 20 years from 1981 to the end of the century is to strive to quadruple total annual industrial and agricultural output value under the premise of continually improving economic results. In order to accomplish this goal, the most important thing is to solve the problems of agriculture, energy and communications and of education and science. This is the strategic focus of economic development in the next 20 years.

However at present the labor productivity and commodity rate of our country's agriculture are rather low, while the capacity to resist natural disasters is still very weak. In particular the contradiction between large population and little farmland will become more and more prominent. The 12th Party Congress pointed out: "In the future, while resolutely controlling population growth, resolutely protecting and rationally utilizing our various agricultural resources, and maintaining ecological balance, we must strengthen agricultural capital construction, improve the agricultural production conditions, practice scientific cultivation, and produce more grain and industrial crops on the limited farmland; we must also bring about all-round development of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries, to meet the needs of industrial production and the improvement of people's living standards."

In order to achieve more rapid development of China's agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries, an important issue is to continue to carry out the technical transformation of agriculture, and set up, put on a sound basis and popularize a system of agricultural scientific and technical research and an education system for training talented and

constructive people. The 12th Party Congress explicitly pointed out that the key to the four modernizations is the modernization of science and technology. Introducing universal education is the important premise for building material and spiritual civilization. We must develop all types of education in the urban and rural areas in order to train cadres with ability and political integrity who can rule the country in peace, together with specialists of all types, and raise the scientific and cultural levels of the whole nation.

The 12th Party Congress called on us to take effective steps in light of the specific conditions of each area and department, and implement them in a sound and thorough way.

The staff of the Zhongkai Agricultural School must get mobilized to actively respond to the call of the party and government and make your own contributions to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

The Zhongkai Agricultural School should be created into a school with its own characteristics. [Passage omitted on Guangdong fruit cultivation.]

The masses' daily life has improved since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, and their food demands have increased; people cannot just eat grain; they also want meat, fish and fruit. Fruit contains a lot of sugar, calories and vitamins, and represents an important component part of people's material life. [Passage omitted on Guangdong fruit cultivation.]

The CPC Central Committee Political Bureau recently discussed rural economic policy issues, and also made a decision. In order to create a new situation in agricultural production and switch from agricultural self-sufficiency and semi-self-sufficiency to commodity production and from traditional agriculture to modernization, it is necessary to reform the structure of agricultural product mix, economy and technology, make use of the limited farmland and practice intensive farming, and shift large numbers of surplus laborers to diversification. It is essential to get a tight grasp of grain production; we must ensure that grain is grown on all suitable land, and achieve a steady increase in output. At the same time we must rationally allocate land for growing industrial crops, change land unsuitable for agriculture back to forestry and animal husbandry, and turn over the gullies and ravines and the alkaline and low-lying coastal land unsuitable for pasture to the construction of ponds and pools for agriculture. We must face the mountains, hills and grasslands and the waters and shores, and carry out development and construction there in a planned way, so as to increase output of foodstuffs and industrial raw materials such as animal products, aquatic products, forest products, woody oils, fruits and so on. Guangdong possesses favorable conditions for carrying out this central decision. The province has a lot of mountains, barren slopes, shores, and industrial crops. The province can plant many fruit trees on the mountainsides. These give good results without competing for land with grain. There are great prospects for this.

In developing fruit production, we must rely on the masses and on the science and technology cadres, and also pass on politics, culture, science and technology to the masses. We must vigorously popularize fine strains and varieties, do a good job in plant protection, guard against plant diseases and insect pests and improve production conditions, so that the fruit trees can grow sturdily, bear fruit in due season, and give steady and high yields each year without great variations. We must improve the transport, storage and processing of fruit. [Passage omitted on fruit production.]

The students trained at this school must be "skilled and hardworking" and become red and expert people of talent. Politically they must warmly love the party and socialism and uphold the four basic principles; they must establish communist ideals, belief and morality, and observe discipline; they must have the spirit of devotion to serving the people and the communist attitude to labor. Professionally, they should firmly master basic knowledge in their speciality; they must have strong ability to solve practical problems; and on the basis of possession of extensive knowledge, they should become first-class experts in their field.

In order to run the school well, I suggest that the provincial leadership select professors to strengthen the teaching force. The school should also send a number of scholars to study abroad to gain degrees and reinforce the teaching ranks. We should create a number of teachers and researchers in the prime of life with ability, political integrity, and the practical spirit.

In order to run the school well, we should strengthen its equipment, provide the necessary modern teaching apparatus, and buy more specialized Chinese and foreign books, publications and materials.

Comrades, 5 years depend on the first year and a century depends on the first 10 years. We must strive to do a good job in our work in the spirit of seizing the hour, seizing the day. We must sum up experiences and lessons, overcome errors and shortcomings, carry forward the glorious revolutionary traditions of the 1911 revolution, the new democratic revolution, and of all stages of socialism and cherish the legacy of the wisdom and behests of our leaders in various periods of history. Marshal Ye Jianying has proposed that we should learn from the lofty revolutionary qualities of Liao Zhongkai and He Xiangning. We must serve the people wholeheartedly, work conscientiously and diligently, study hard, be bold to scale new heights and strive for the realization of socialist modernization under the leadership of the central committee.

GUANGZHOU CPC HOLDS RURAL WORK CONFERENCE

HK010901 Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RTBAO in Chinese 22 Jan 83 p 1

[Report: "Guangzhou Municipal CPC Committee Holds Rural Work Conference"]

[Text] The Guangzhou Municipal CPC Committee held a conference on rural work between 6 and 15 January. The principal task of the conference was to relay and study the instructions of the central committee on problems concerning current rural economic policies, the important speeches by leading comrades of the central committee on the question of agriculture, as well as the guidelines of the national conference of secretaries in charge of agricultural work and the conference of prefectural and municipal party secretaries convened by the provincial CPC committee.

More than 300 people, including responsible persons of various county and district CPC committees and people's governments, departments, committees and offices concerned under these counties and districts, commune CPC committees, plantations and tree farms, as well as responsible persons of departments, committees and offices concerned under the municipal CPC committee and people's governments, attended the conference.

Responsible persons of the municipal CPC committee and municipal people's government also attended the conference. Liang Lingguang, Xu Shijie, Lin Xi and other comrades spoke at the meeting. Comrade Yang Yi presided over the meeting and made a summing-up report.

Comrade Du Ruizhi, a member of the standing committee of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and chairman of the provincial agricultural committee, attended the meeting and relayed the guidelines of the national conference of secretaries in charge of agricultural work.

The participating comrades conscientiously studied the relevant documents and carried out a lively discussion in the light of the actual situation in the countryside after summing up experiences and lessons in work. It was a timely and successful meeting. The participating comrades unanimously expressed that they have received a profound education and gained a lot. They said they have further emancipated their minds, gained a clear picture of the correct road of Chinese-type socialist agriculture and are fully confident that they can further develop the new situation in agriculture.

In the course of study, some comrades said: Just as in the rural area throughout the country and in other parts of the province, tremendous changes have taken place in the rural areas of our municipality since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Among these changes, the one with the most far-reaching impact is the universal application of various forms of the system of responsibility in agricultural production. The system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis, with payment linked to output, is becoming the principal form. It was practiced in 74 percent of the production teams in this municipality last year. This system of responsibility, which is referred to as the "all-round contract system" or "contract-deal" by the masses, follows the principle of integrating unified management with separate management. Thus, it can give play to the superiority of collective strength and the initiative of the individuals at the same time. The further perfection and development of this system is bound to make the actual road of socialist agricultural cooperation more suited to China's actual conditions. This will be a great creation by the Chinese peasants under the leadership of the party. It will also be a new development of the Marxist theory of agricultural cooperation as practiced in China.

The introduction of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output and other rural policies ended the prolonged stagnation in agricultural production in the Guangzhou area and produced a new look. Last year, the municipality's gross agricultural output value amounted to 1.38 billion yuan, an increase of 7 percent compared with the year before last. Total output of paddy rice amounted to more than 2.75 billion jin, or 1,250 jin per unit area, both surpassing their respective all-time record. Further increases were attained in such categories as peanuts, sugar cane, animal husbandry, fruit, aquatic products and forestry. Commune- and brigade-run enterprises were further developed. Supplies of vegetables in the cities were normal. The per capita income of peasants (including income from household sideline production) amounted to more than 400 yuan, an increase of 80 yuan compared with the year before last.

Achievements in agriculture do not just find expression in the development of production. More important is that the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to [word indistinct] has given impetus to readjustments in the relations of production and reforms in the mode of production and management. Specialized households and households doing specialized jobs, which have the development of commodity production as their objective, are emerging [word indistinct] into being. These new things have spurred the transformation of agriculture from a self-sufficient or semi-self-sufficient economy to commodity production on a larger scale and from traditional to modernized. This trend indicates that the vigorous development of the rural economy will come about much sooner, thus creating a more favorable condition for realizing the strategic objective of the 12th CPC Congress. Therefore, comrades on the agricultural front said excitedly: The orientation is now clear, the road has been opened and the masses are forging ahead. We must work harder and lead the masses in building a more prosperous and thriving countryside.

The meeting pointed out at the same time: A noteworthy problem is that many comrades are not ideologically ready for this historic change now taking place in the countryside and reforms in some parts of the superstructure fail to keep pace with the changes in the economic base. If this situation remains unchanged, the soaring enthusiasm of the peasants will be dampened and the invigorated rural economy will be strangled. Thus, party organizations at all levels and various government departments in this municipality, including the industrial and transport, financial and trade, political and legal, scientific and technical and cultural and educational fronts, must energetically support agriculture. Leading cadres at all levels must strive to further emancipate their minds, carry out reforms more boldly, work in a more down-to-earth way, bring their thinking and work into line with this historic change and lead the masses in developing this excellent situation. They must not look on coldly, still less get in the way and obstruct the development of the situation.

The meeting studied the task of rural work and their measures for this year. The meeting held that in order to ensure the successful fulfillment of these tasks, it was necessary first of all to organize cadres at all levels to carry out study. Integrating the study of relevant documents with the actual conditions of our thinking and work, we must further eliminate "left" pernicious influence--"left" influence since the cultural revolution, "left" influence before the cultural revolution and the influence of foreign modes of agricultural collectivization. Some of us still think that socialism means upholding the principle of three-level ownership with the production team as the basic accounting unit, sticking to a mode which is large in size and collective in nature and which integrates government administration with commune management and persisting in collective labor and unified distribution and management, and regard working separately, the contract system in distribution, inter-region and inter-unit operations, economic services before or after production, the proportionate sharing of dividends, hiring people to do odd jobs and taking on apprentices as capitalist practices. We must further emancipate our minds and straighten out these biased ideas.

The principal task of rural work at present still is to stabilize and perfect the system of responsibility in agricultural production. The key to perfecting the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output is to properly handle the relationship between unified and separate management through signing contracts.

For the purpose of implementing the relevant instructions of the central committee on continuing to relax restrictions on rural economic policies, the meeting proposed the following measures after taking the actual situation in our countryside into account; peasants should be permitted to engage in various forms of inter-region and inter-unit combinations for specialized jobs or services. All-out efforts should be made to develop cooperative commerce among peasants, appropriately develop individual commerce, promote the sales of farm and sideline products. smooth the circulation of commodities between town and country and enliven the rural economy. In the rural areas, individual craftsmen and traders and good hands at innovative cultivation and breeding

should be allowed to hire helpers and take on apprentices as is the case in cities and towns. Labor exchange and the practice of hiring helpers to make up for lost labor or inadequate labor power for supporting the family among peasant households, as well as the practice of hiring seasonal helpers or specialized workers and technicians among various forms of cooperative economic undertakings should be permitted because they constitute mutual aid in labor and technical cooperation among the masses. People should be allowed to raise their own funds for running various undertakings, become shareholders and receive dividends in proportion to their shares. Commercial organizations such as supply-and-marketing cooperatives, rural communes and brigades and state farms should be allowed to carry out buying and selling in a flexible way without being restricted by the division of labor between commodities. They should be allowed to do business outside this province and in cities. The rule that the transport of farm and sideline products outside of a region must be examined and approved by state-run commercial companies or supply-and-marketing cooperatives should be abolished. The buying and selling price of farm and sideline products above the state purchase quotas should be allowed to go up or down. The peasants and individuals should be permitted to peddle surplus products after fulfilling the state purchase quotas over long distances. Peasants should be allowed to purchase tractors, motor cars and large- and medium-sized working and production tools. The area of hillside plots for personal needs should be appropriately enlarged and counties with a lot of hilly land should set aside more hillside areas to satisfy personal needs. The signing of contracts for specialized jobs of an innovative nature should be encouraged on barren hills, slopes, plots, water surfaces, dikes and cofferdams. In this connection, the policy should be made more flexible, the duration should be extended and the output value should be fixed at a lower level.

The meeting pointed out: We are now engaged in developing Chinese-type socialist agriculture under the leadership of the party. Although we have already taken a stride forward, we are on the whole still searching and groping. In a period of great historic change like this, outmoded ideas and habits of all descriptions are likely to get in the way and prevent people from recognizing the new situation and accepting the new things. This will hold things up and cause losses. Therefore, leaders at all levels must first of all do a good job of carrying out ideological education among the cadres. Through providing systematic training, conducting investigation and study, summing up work and carrying out party consolidation and rectification and work style, the cadres can be helped to further emancipate their minds, broaden their horizons, continue to eliminate the influence of "left" ideas, break down old conventions that fetter the development of the productive forces and correctly deal with and energetically support the healthy growth of new things. Meanwhile, in making policy decisions, it is necessary to seek truth from facts and make sure that they are firm and secure. The dialectical viewpoint should be applied in order to correctly understand and carry out the party's policies. While relaxing policy restrictions, it is also necessary to strengthen management in all fields, carry out political-ideological education among the peasants, grasp the building of socialist spiritual civilization in the countryside, teach the peasants to give due

consideration to the interests of the state, the collective, the individual and the consumer, fulfill the state purchase quotas for various farm and sideline products, discharge their obligations to the collective, submit to the guidance of state planning and abide by state laws and decrees. It is necessary to resolutely curb the practice of making unwarranted use of arable land for building houses, resolutely curb destructive lumbering and grasp family planning firmly and well.

CSO: 4007/85

YOU TAIZHONG ATTENDS TREEPLANTING MEETING

HK040416 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Feb 83 p 1

[Report by Zhou Hedian [6760 0735 0368], Zhou Guangshun [6760 0342 7311]:
"You Taizhong at Guangzhou Units Telephone Meeting to Award Advanced Units
and Individuals in Planting Trees"]

[Text] Last year, the Guangzhou units scored gratifying achievements in carrying out extensive afforestation activities. On the "four sides," they planted 2,840,000 trees, or 2,000 mu of forest, and cultivated 736 mu of saplings. They also assisted in the planting of 2,960,000 trees in the localities.

On 31 January, the Guangzhou units convened a telephone meeting to sum up experiences and commend the advanced in afforestation. The units' commander You Taizhong and political commissar Wang Meng attended. At the meeting, reports of the advanced treeplanting units and collectives were heard. It was demanded that by 1985, according to base area calculations, there should be one living tree per 50 square meters. In bigger base areas, there should be at least 20 trees per capita, and orchards, flowerbeds, and nurseries should be planted, so that there will be flowers in all seasons and fruit in three: and that by 1990, all the currently barren areas where the units are stationed will be planted with trees.

CS0: 4007/85

WANG ZHEN INSPECTS GUANGDONG AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

HK071146 Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jan 83 p 1

[Report: "Comrade Wang Zhen Inspects Zhongkai Agricultural School"]

[Text] Yesterday morning, Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, accompanied by Du Ruizhi, member of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee and director of the Provincial Agricultural Committee, and Yang Kanghua, provincial vice governor, paid a visit to the Liao Zhongkai and He Xiangning Memorial Museum in the Zhongkai Agricultural School. He also made an important speech to the responsible cadres from relevant provincial and city departments and some teachers, staff and students of the agricultural school.

Comrade Wang Zhen looked at historical and cultural relics displayed in the Liao Zhongkai and He Xiangning Memorial Museum and said that this museum is very well run. He also autographed the monument to Mr Liao Zhongkai on request. Then he made an important speech to the responsible cadres from relevant provincial and city departments and some teachers, staff members and students of the Zhongkai Agricultural School. (Full text of the speech is carried on page two.)

In his speech Comrade Wang Zhen pointed out that in order to train more talented people for the construction of our country in the Zhongkai Agricultural School, it is necessary to follow the method pointed out by the 12th CPC National Congress and further run the agricultural school well. He said: "Now we need more people who are specialized in pomiculture. Our technological forces cannot satisfy the needs of the development of production. There are only some 300 technicians in Guangdong Province who have graduated from universities or colleges and are specialized in pomiculture, an average of less than 3 people for each county. Half of them are working in the provincial agricultural science institute, the Hunan Agricultural College and Fruit Trees Research Institute. More than 100 local agricultural science offices and technology popularization stations at the prefectural and county levels are mainly carrying out research on rice growing. Nobody in these units is studying fruit." He hoped that "the Zhongkai Agricultural School will specialize in training fruit-growing technicians."

Comrade Wang Zhen urged all participants to carry on and develop the glorious traditions of the 1911 revolution and the new democratic revolution as well as various stages of the socialist revolution, and treasure the wishes, wishes and legacies bequeathed by our leaders in various historical periods. We must serve the people heart and soul, work conscientiously and diligently, study hard, be bold to scale new heights and fight for the realization of socialist modernization under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee.

After that, Comrades Du Ruizhi and Yang Kanghua also made speeches.

CSO: 4007/85

REN ZHONGYI, WANG MENG VISIT HAINAN BRIGADE

HK271124 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] While inspecting Hainan, and accompanied by responsible persons of the administrative regional and autonomous prefectural party, government and army, including Luo Tian, Comrades Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu, You Taizhong and Wang Meng visited (Sanmao) Brigade, Hongqi Commune in the autonomous prefecture (Sanmao) [word indistinct] a Li Brigade.

(Wang Jinfang), brigade party branch secretary, introduced the brigade situation to the leading comrades. He said: Since the Third Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee, (Sanmao) has implemented the production responsibility system and its production has greatly developed. As far as commune members' income from the collective last year is concerned, the per capita income reached 180 yuan. Commune members' household sideline production also developed relatively greatly. The largest income of a household was some 3,000 yuan.

Having listened to this, Comrade Liu Tianfu said with satisfaction: Good. Contract is a good way to overcome poverty. You must not only grasp grain but also take such measures as are suitable to local conditions to develop diversification. You must vigorously grow industrial crops, including rubber, pepper, coffee and lemongrass. You must also develop household sideline production.

Subsequently, Comrade Ren Zhongyi asked: Do you have agricultural products trading markets here? (Wang Jinfang) answered: Agricultural products trading markets have come into being since the Third Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee. With the agricultural products trading markets coming into being, commune members' household sideline production has constantly developed. Comrade Ren Zhongyi said with satisfaction, nodding: The Li nationality must vigorously develop commodity production. Apart from cultivating grain, commune members also must develop diversification, cultivate industrial crops and breed more pigs, chickens, geese and ducks. With the development of household sideline production, they can both provide society with commodities and increase income and improve their livelihood.

CSO: 4007/85

'NANFANG RIBAO' REPORTS REN ZHONGYI'S HAINAN VISIT

HK010812 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jan 83 p 1

[Report by Huang Lei [7806 3525] and Sun Wenhui [1327 2429 5706]: "Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu Visit Fanmao Production Brigade on Hainan Island, Encourage Li Commune Members to Develop Commodity Production"]

[Text] During their inspection on Hainan Island, Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu, You Taizhong, Wang Meng and other comrades, in the company of Luo Tian and others, of responsible party, government and army leaders of the administrative region and the autonomous prefecture, to Fanmao Production Brigade of Hongqi Commune of the autonomous prefecture.

Fanmao is a brigade of the Li nationality. In the production brigade office, a Li girl dressed in national skirt and carrying a white silver necklace served the guests with the delicate and fragrant wuzhishan tea. The party branch secretary of the production brigade, Wang Jingfang, introduced the situation of the brigade to the leading comrades. He said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Fanmao has implemented the production responsibility system and achieved great development in its production. The income of commune members on the collective part alone in 1982 has reached the average of 180 yuan per head. There has also been considerable development in household sideline occupations, and the maximum income of a household is over 300 yuan.

Comrade Liu Tianfu was quite satisfied with these results and said: "Fine! 'Contract' is a good method to get rid of poverty. You must not only grasp grain, but also develop a diversified economy in line with local conditions by energetically planting industrial crops such as rubber trees, pepper, coffee, lemongrass and so on, and develop household sideline occupations." Comrade Liu Tianfu then asked: "Are there still people who burn the forest hills to plant corn and rice?"

"There are some commune members who are still doing that," said Wang Quiying, deputy head of Hongqi Town and a Li youth.

Liu Tianfu pointed out: This is not good. Burning hills is against the law. We must educate the masses to protect the forest hills and resolutely forbid acts of burning hills.

When Liu Tianfu was informed that Wang Quiying was a graduate of the South China Institute of Tropical Crops, he said in a praiseworthy manner: "You speak very good Putonghua!" With a smile, he told Wang Yuefeng, head of the autonomous prefecture: "We must conduct education well in the national minority area. The situation will be quite different when you have conducted education well. At present, we can only train cadres by conducting education. It is precisely because the education level was low that the production of Li nationality was backward in the past. If we conduct education well and train more professional talents of Li nationality, we will then be able to catch up with the construction speed of the whole country."

Comrade Ren Zhongyi raised a question: "Do you have agricultural trade markets here?"

Wang Jingtang answered: "Agricultural trading markets were set up only after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It was because of these markets that the household sideline occupation of the commune members constantly developed."

Ren Zhongyi nodded contentedly and said: "It is good for the Li nationality to actively develop commodity production. In addition to grain, you should also develop diversified economy, plant industrial crops, and raise pigs and poultry. The development of household sideline occupations not only provides the society with commodities, but also increases your income and improves your standard of living." Comrade Ren Zhongyi and You Taizhong also asked about the education of party members and militia building of the production brigade, and encouraged the party branch of the brigade to grasp the work well in these two areas.

Finally, Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu and other leaders visited the exhibition hall of the brigade and held talks with the families of Wang Laohan, Wang Wenzhong and Wang Yunping.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG CITY HOUSEHOLDS' INCOME--Last year in rural areas in Shenzhen City, there were 2,070 houses whose income was 10,000 yuan each and 3 villages where the income of each of those households exceeded 10,000 yuan. Of these households whose income was 10,000 yuan each, 1,870 households were in rural areas in the special zone and 200 households were in urban areas in Baoan County. [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 24 Jan 83 HK]

GUANGDONG PREFECTURE--Guangzhou, 21 Dec (XINHUA)--Zhanjiang, a traditionally unproductive prefecture in Guangdong, has produced 7.38 billion jin of grain this year. This is an increase of 1.3 billion jin over 1981. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1220 GMT 21 Dec 82 OW]

GUANGDONG TIMBER MARKET--In order to strengthen the concentrated and unified control of timber and resolutely curb indiscriminately felling trees, with the approval of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, Guangdong Province decided that effective from 1 January 1983, the method of allowing timber to be transported to the urban areas has been abolished and the free timber market has been resolutely closed. This regulation was formulated by the provincial people's government when it issued a notice on 4 January on abolishing the method of allowing timber to be transported to the urban areas [word indistinct]. The notice stresses that beginning 1 January 1983, all timber produced by state forestry bureaus must be purchased by the state in a unified way, timber used by enterprises must be arranged by the state in a unified way, all timber produced by collectives of communes and brigades in forest zones is still purchased by the state in a unified way and the free timber and bamboo market in forest zones and their adjacent areas must be resolutely closed. The notice also provides that the 1982 method of raising the prices of the timber already transported to urban areas will remain unchanged in 1983. [Text] [HK191451 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 7 Jan 83]

GUANGDONG FORESTATION, FARMING PREPARATIONS--This year, Guangdong Province has made early preparations for afforestation and farming. By the end of last December, the province had prepared some 1.4 million mu of land for afforestation, cultivated seedlings on 66,000 mu and prepared 500,000 jin of tree seeds for plane sowing. [Text] [HK020534 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 24 Jan 83]

HAINAN EARLY RICE TRANSPLANTING--Guangzhou, 14 Feb (XINHUA)--Transplanting of early rice is now being carried out across Hainan Island. As of the eve of the spring festival, more than 800,000 mu of early rice had been transplanted in 18 counties and cities throughout Hainan, accounting for about 30 percent of the planned sowing acreage. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0726 GMT 14 Feb 83 OW]

CSO: 4007/85

UTILIZE MOUNTAIN SLOPES FOR GRAZING

08091.17 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 7 12 53

(Text) Guiyang, February 9 (XINHUA)--The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery and Guizhou Province have agreed on a joint project to make still better use of this southwest China province's grass-covered mountainous areas for grazing, local authorities here said.

The nine million yuan project calls for planting improved varieties of fodder grass and development of fine cattle breeds in 21 counties serving the needs of the provincial capital and major industrial and mining centers. Authorities envisage that by 1985, 8,000 hectares of pastures will be improved or planted with fodder of improved varieties, and 2,000 head of other cattle of fine breeds produced.

Scientists estimate that more than 400 kinds of fodder grass grow on 1.1 million hectares of the province's mountains and slopes. The combined population of horses and cattle in the province is four million. In addition, Guizhou has one million sheep and goats in stock.

Making greater use of grass-covered mountains is another while continuing to develop major pastoral centers including Inner Mongolia and Xinjiang, is part of China's agricultural strategy.

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PEASANTS USE MEDIA TO BOOST AGRICULTURE

06101056 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Guiyang, February 10 [XINHUA]--Guizhou Province now has 300,000 rural subscribers to over 30 titles of agro-technical journals and newspapers, according to the provincial bureau of education.

Among the publications are "AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA," "AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION," "SCIENTIFIC FARMING," "RURAL SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS" and "POPULAR SCIENCE."

This remote mountain area in southwest China was traditionally backward economically and culturally. It has a population of 28.55 million, many of whom are people of Miao, Dong, Bouyei, Shui, Gelao and other minority nationalities. Most people were illiterate before liberation.

Per capita income of Guizhou's rural population was only 46.4 yuan in 1978. The figure rose to 208.8 yuan in 1981, approaching the national level. Last year saw an 11 percent rise in agricultural output value which stood at 4.6 billion yuan. The agricultural responsibility system has been instituted in 97 percent of the rural areas of Guizhou Province.

Eighty percent of the counties in the province have set up organizations for peasant education and 280,000 adult peasants are now studying in spare-time literacy classes.

Thousands upon thousands of peasants regularly listen to courses in agricultural science broadcast through the radio.

The 16 counties in the Qiandongnan Autonomous Prefecture for Miao and Dong nationalities have opened 1,455 evening schools in 97 percent of the counties. Now 5,700 peasants have completed the courses and 48,700 are studying.

Radio and television play an important role in disseminating scientific information. In a village of Huaxi Commune near the city of Guiyang, almost all the 110 families of Bouyei nationality have radio sets. Long Juchao, one of the villagers, told XINHUA's reporter that last year his family had raised rice seedlings using a new technique learned from TV lectures and reaped a bumper crop of 7.5 tons per hectare.

Guizhou peasants purchased 90,000 radios last year, compared to 10,127 in 1978.

060: 4020/55

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU BUMPER HARVEST--Guiyang, 18 Dec (XINHUA)--Guizhou Province has reaped an all-round agricultural bumper harvest this year. According to incomplete statistics, the province's total grain output is expected to reach 13.3 billion jin, representing an increase of 1.9 billion jin or 17 percent over that of last year and the highest historical record. The province's diversified economy has also developed rapidly. The total output of rapeseed, a main cash crop, reached 9.2 million dan, or some 40 percent higher than last year's. Output of tea was 4.4 percent more than that of last year. New progress has been made in livestock breeding. The number of big livestock this year is expected to exceed 4.7 million head, an increase of 4.4 percent over the same period of last year. The province's total agricultural output value is estimated to reach 4.6 billion yuan, representing a rise of over 11 percent over the same period of last year. [Text] [OW291437 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese #720 GMT 18 Dec 82]

YUNNAN AFFORESTATION MEETING--The provincial afforestation committee held an emergency meeting on 1 February, making new arrangements for the present afforestation work. Wang Zhaowen, deputy secretary of the Provincial CP Committee and chairman of the Provincial Afforestation Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting. He said: It is very important to carry out the instruction made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping on afforestation work. Our province is a mountain area. The afforestation and the development of forestry is a most important strategic issue. We must not only realize the importance of afforestation but must have a sense of urgency in carrying out the work. Afforestation committees at all levels should shoulder an arduous task and they must mobilize and organize all forces to take part in the afforestation work drive. Wang Zhaowen pointed out that in carrying out afforestation work, we must proceed from reality and pay attention to scientific methods. Only so, can we achieve the goal of afforesting the 40 million mu of desolate mountain areas in the province within 10 years. [Text] [08111142 Guiyang Guizhou Province] [Editor in Mandarin H001 (MT 4 Feb 83)]

YUNNAN SMALL IRRIGATION PROJECTS--The province has changed its previous attitude in small irrigation projects of going in for grandiose projects and failing to pay attention to common results, and has made remarkable improvements in this aspect. The irrigating task of the province was quadrupled to be 9 percent in 1982. All prefectures, autonomous prefectures and cities

the province has overfulfilled the plan of 1982, making the year the best one in history in carrying out small irrigation projects. The main characteristics of the small irrigation projects in 1982 are: 1) consolidate the existing projects and bring into full play the role of the existing installations; 2) universally implement the responsibility system in the construction of farmland and water conservation; 3) make full preparations before carrying out the work and selectively make arrangements for construction projects. [Text] [HK281505 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jan 83]

GRAIN PROGRESSIVES' MEETING--The Guizhou Provincial meeting of the representatives of advanced units and advanced individuals of the provincial grain system, which was held in Guiyang, concluded yesterday. The meeting lasted 7 days and was attended by 197 representatives. A responsible comrade of the provincial grain department spoke at the meeting. The representatives of some 20 advanced units and advanced individuals introduced their experiences at the meeting. [Text] [J01444 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jan 83]

CSO: 4007/85

'HEBEI RIBAO' REPORTS AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

HK030527 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 83 p 1

[Report: "Hebei Provincial CPC Committee Holds a Conference To Study How To Create a New Situation in Agriculture"]

[Text] From 5-14 January, the Provincial CPC Committee held a conference of secretaries of prefectural, city and county CPC committees to discuss how to create an overall new situation in agriculture in accordance with the rural economic policies formulated by the central authorities. At the beginning of the meeting, Comrade Wang Kedong, member of the Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee, spoke about the main contents of the conference and how to make the conference a success. Comrade Yang Zejiang, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, relayed the guidelines of the National Conference of Agricultural Secretaries and the meeting of rural ideological and political work. Comrades attending the meeting took a serious attitude in studying speeches delivered by leading comrades of the central authorities and rural economic policies formulated by the central authorities, and were determined to make new and greater contributions in the new year so that agriculture in the province will make new progress and take on a new look. Before the conference ended, Comrade Zhang Shuguang, executive secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, made a summary and Comrade Gao Yang, first secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, delivered an important speech.

Comrades attending the conference held that since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, following a series of readjustments of the rural policies and, in particular, since the universal implementation of various forms of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output, the rural areas had experienced historical changes and the peasants' enthusiasm in production was unprecedented. Despite serious droughts for years running, agricultural production in our province has reached a level higher than any other in the past. As compared with the period before the 3rd Plenary Session, the total output of grain still increased in 1982 despite reduction of farmland for grain crops; the output of cotton increased by more than 200 percent; the output of oil increased by more than 100 percent; new developments were made in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery. The peasants' food, clothes, houses and daily necessities have markedly improved. Agricultural and sideline products supplied to the state have greatly increased. The mental state of the broad masses of peasants has

undergone a deep-going change. Various rural conditions have become increasingly better. In 1983, agriculture should and can make greater achievements than last year.

In order to do an even better job than last year in agriculture of our province, we should stress doing a good job in the following three aspects: the first is promoting the development of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output in width and depth. At present, over 90 percent of the production teams engaged in farming throughout the province have implemented the all-round contract system, which has become the chief form of the responsibility system in the rural areas. The problem at present is that owing to "leftist" influence, some cadres and people still have misgivings that "although the all-round contract system behaves properly, its origins are suspicious and its future unpredictable." They worry that "the all-round contract system may not last long although it is good." Therefore, we must help the cadres and the people understand clearly that the all-round contract system is a socialist and not a capitalist one in order to clear up various misunderstandings and worries. We must extend the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output to all fields of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery, to rural industry, commerce and service trades owned by collectives and to state-run agricultural and forestry enterprises. We must continuously improve and perfect it in practice, properly handle the relationships between unified and diversified management, and strive to universally implement the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output in its various forms in all economic fields in the rural areas this year, putting most of these forms on a healthy road. The second is strengthening scientific and technological work in agriculture. With the popularization of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output in the rural areas, the broad masses of peasants have an urgent demand for science and technology. We must explore rural intellectual resources and carry out mass activities of importing and exporting technology. At the same time, we must also reform methods for popularizing technology. At least 2/3 of the technical cadres in the province must go deep into the rural areas, integrate themselves with peasant technicians and on this basis, develop various kinds of technical service companies. The third is developing specialized households, households doing specialized jobs and various forms of economic cooperation. These are newly emerging things in the rural areas. We must give them warm and enthusiastic support and correct guidance in order to enhance the progress of specialization, socialization and commercialization of agriculture. The three above-mentioned questions are closely and inherently related to one another. Doing a good job in implementing the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output will certainly more extensively and fully arouse the peasants' enthusiasm. Once the peasants' enthusiasm is aroused, technological work will be urgently needed to rapidly develop the productive forces of agriculture. With the development of the productive forces, a large number of specialized households and households doing specialized jobs and various forms of economic cooperation will need guidance for their healthy development. If these three questions are properly resolved, a new situation in agriculture will be further developed and a greater step forward will be taken this year than last year.

resolving the three questions mentioned above in a reform. We must further emancipate our minds, shatter the shackles of the "leftist" ideas which have been formed in past years, overcome the traditional tendency of sticking to old ways, make efforts in practice, dare to explore, proceed from reality and realistically solve new problems arising from practice. In order to attain this goal, we must adhere to the work method of the mass line which our party has always advocated, respect the creative spirit of the masses and carry up and popularize new experience created by the masses. This requires leading comrades of departments at various levels to go to the rural areas, the grassroots level, the masses and productive practice to personally carry out investigations and studies and learn from the masses. Someone who goes on to find out about the demands of the masses and their creation and participation in practical reforms will be able to seek truth from facts, put forth feasible views and make achievements in work.

Everybody said that the conference was a success. It had definite guiding ideology and efforts were concentrated on solving problems. The conference was short, but relevant views were aired and pressing problems were solved. Before the conference, the Provincial CPC Committee made investigations in order to change the way of conducting the conference and was determined to make the conference short and to solve problems in it. The Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee held several meetings to analyze the situation of the rural areas and agriculture in our province and decided on major questions to be discussed at the conference. It also sent people to carry out investigations in order to draft documents for the conference. The drafts were then taken to the masses and cadres at various levels in order to solicit their opinions. All this took 3 months. As soon as the conference began, all the participants seriously studied rural economic policies formulated by the central authorities. They freely spoke their minds and tried to pool the wisdom of all to tackle problems to be solved at the conference. At the conference, 65 typical reports were distributed which summed up new experience created by the masses. They were all very inspiring. Speeches at the conference were short and they told the truth. There was no padding of commitments in them. Most participants said that it was a simple but lively meeting. The method for conducting a meeting has also changed. This is a new thing in our work which has occurred at the beginning of a new year. It is also an important reform. This conference was indeed a conference which opened up our minds, a conference to exchange experience and a conference to solve new problems emerging in our progress. It is particularly good that the method of the mass line adopted at this conference and the reform in the way of conducting our work, we will certainly be able to promote the development of the role of leadership and promote the progress of our work.

'HEBEI RIBAO' ON CONTRACTED RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

HK111050 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jan 83 pp 1, 3

[Article: "Promote the Development of the System of Contracted Responsibilities With Payment Linked to Output"]

[Text] Editor's note: Recently, the Provincial CPC Committee held a conference of secretaries of prefectural, city and county CPC committees to discuss and draw up the three documents on implementing the rural economic policies of the CPC Central Committee: "Promote the development of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output," "strengthen the work of popularizing agricultural technology" and "develop specialized households, the households doing specialized jobs and various forms of cooperative economy." The three documents have been discussed and approved by the Provincial CPC Committee. We now publish them in full. Please refer to page 2 for the documents "Strengthen the work of popularizing agricultural technology" and "Develop specialized households, the households doing specialized jobs and various forms of cooperative economy." [End editor's note]

1. Correctly Understand the Socialist Character of the System of Contracted Responsibilities With Payment Linked to Output

In our province, 99 percent of the production teams have practiced various forms of the system of contracted responsibility with payment linked to output. Of this amount, 96 percent of the households have practiced the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis, with payment linked to output. All these systems, whether fixing output quotas for individual households under unified management or division of specialized labor under unified operation, have displayed various advantages, such as direct benefits, clearly defined responsibilities and simple procedures. They have not only overcome "great flourish," which enables the peasants to have the decisionmaking power in production and operation, but have also changed the practice of "eating from the same big pot" and egalitarianism so that the peasants can derive practical economic benefits. At the same time, they have carried forward the positive achievements of the cooperative movement. Consequently, they greatly aroused the initiative of the peasants, brought into better play the role of the new productive forces formed over the years, promoted the development of commodity production and markedly increased the

and adaptability. It should be extensively popularized in various regions, trades, services and production, and in various production teams of different production and administrative levels. The specific forms should be adopted according to the different practical conditions, teams and trades. We should prespect the will of the people. We should neither block the way nor copy it indiscriminately in disregard of the specific conditions.

The method of "unified management, division of specialized labor and distribution of contracted responsibilities" can be practiced in production teams which have relatively higher production levels and a fairly detailed division of labor and specialization. The different trades are contracted to households, individuals and groups with independent accountings and contributions of profits. With respect to industry and sideline occupation, it is necessary to adjust the contribution of work and wages in order to keep a general balance in the income between the commune members who engage in industry and those who engage in farming. The profits derived from industry and sideline occupations can be used to organize new production lines, carry out agricultural capital construction, purchase essential large farm machinery and implements and set up the necessary cultural, educational, welfare and other public facilities. They can also be distributed to households as bonuses according to the contributions of the commune members engaged in farming, thus subsidizing agriculture with industry. The various localities should organize these production teams to sum up and exchange experiences in order to extensively practice various forms of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output. The suburbs of cities and towns should also extensively popularize, in vegetable production, the various forms of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output.

The system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output should be practiced in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery. Various specialized jobs can be contracted to a group, household or individual according to the peculiarities of various trades. Forests covering certain areas should be contracted to forestry centers for unified management or to individual households having management skills. Fruit trees covering certain areas can also be contracted to a group or, under unified management, to individual households. This should remain unchanged for many years to come. Fishing can also be contracted to a ship. Those barren hills, grasslands, sandy and salty wastelands, water areas and sandbanks which have not been contracted should be contracted so that the peasants can actively exploit and utilize these natural resources as they do the contracted land. With the exception of 20 percent or more of the barren hills, which should be assigned to commune members as private hills, the rest should be contracted to commune members who have administrative capability and are willing to administer them. Their sons and daughters should have the right of succession, with most of the income belonging to the contractors. Grasslands and grass slopes can be contracted according to different herds. They can also be contracted to groups or households doing specialized jobs for their management, improvement and construction. Commune members should pay fees if they cut grass or herd sheep and cattle. Where the size of grassland is extensive, a certain proportion of the grassland can also be assigned to commune members as private grassland areas if they so desire.

the responsibility system should sum up experience in order to improve it further. Those units which have not practiced the responsibility system should go to the rural communes and their production brigades and teams to make an on-the-spot investigation and study the experience of fraternal units. Efforts should be made this year to practice the responsibility system. In consolidating state farms and forestry centers, it is necessary to place the institution and improvement of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output in an important position and conscientiously do a good job of it.

[Word indistinct] the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output, the various localities should institute and improve the system of technical responsibility, the system of personal responsibility [words indistinct] ties for production, management and various links before and after production in order to promote in a more satisfactory manner the development of a cooperative economy.

3. Constantly Improve the System of Contracted Responsibilities With Payment Linked to Output in the Course of Practice

Our efforts to improve the system of contracted responsibilities should be directed at giving full scope to the superiority of the collective and the initiative of the individual and at developing diverse forms of cooperative economy. The focal point of our current work is to handle well the relationship between unified and separate management through the contract system. All those suitable for separate management should be separated. The contracted land should be relatively stable. In a production team practicing the system of fixing output quotas for individual households, the livestock can be turned over to individual households for a fixed price or contracted to individual households to preserve their value; draft animals and vehicles can be contracted to a group or household doing specialized jobs; and idle houses and livestock sheds of the collective can be rented to commune members or dealt with in another manner with the consent of the masses. It is necessary to support commune members in purchasing various means of production, developing other kinds of production not listed in the contract, running well the private plots, hills and domestic animals and developing the household economy, such as household sideline occupation, orchards and workshops. On the premise of growing and managing the cultivated land in a satisfactory manner, we encourage commune members in the rural market towns who have technical and management skills to contract only enough land to grow their ration of grain. We encourage them to engage in industrial and commercial undertakings and in service trades and to develop diversified undertakings. At the same time, we should manage in a satisfactory manner all those which should come under unified management. The aim of exercising unified management is to serve the contracting households. An undertaking which is difficult for individual households to run but which yields good economic results under collective management should be run under unified management. The communes and their production brigades and teams which are primarily run by individual households should run well according to the principle of mutual benefits, the undertakings which the commune members demand for unified management. The items and manners of unified management should be determined.

various economic contracts. The contracts should clearly state the various responsibilities and obligations of the parties concerned. Commune members should fulfill the quotas set for the state purchase and the retention for the collective; the collective, in its part, should support the contracting households; and the state industrial and commercial departments should be responsible for the purchase of farm produce and sideline products and supply the necessary means of production such as chemical fertilizer, pesticide and machine oil.

4. Concentrate Our Energy and Strengthen Leadership

Further improving the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output constitutes a central link in developing a new situation in the rural areas and a primary task in the current rural work. The CPC committees and governments at various levels should concentrate their energy on grasping this work in a down-to-earth manner. The principal leading comrades should personally grasp this work. It is necessary to arrange the problems in order of importance and urgency and pay attention to the trades one by one. The departments at various levels in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, aquatic products industry, enterprises run by communes and their production brigades and teams, water conservancy projects and agricultural machinery should regard the promotion of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output in their own trades as a primary task and conscientiously strive to achieve some results. The rural work guidance teams in various counties should be further strengthened. It is necessary to organize members of the team to conscientiously study, sum up experiences in good time, raise their level in applying policies and do their work well.

The work of various departments should be adopted to the needs of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output and the development of various kinds of cooperative economy in the rural areas. The various departments, such as agriculture, industry and communications, finance and trade, science and technology, culture and education, and public health, should transform themselves from guiding ideology to practical work. They should wholeheartedly serve the peasants and the development of agriculture and, from various quarters, help the peasants solve the pressing problems in developing production in various trades. This should be regarded as an important criterion to judge the work in our own department. The CPC committees should examine, inspect and supervise this work in good time.

Party and government leaders at various levels and responsible comrades in various departments should go down to the grassroots units to conduct investigation and study and improve their work. It is necessary to draw up plans for conducting investigation and study, and determine the subjects, personnel and time. It is necessary to adhere to the mass line, respect the creative initiative of the masses, and sum up the fresh experience and solve the new problems that have cropped up in the course of practice. We should further emancipate our mind, carry out reform more boldly and more resolutely in a more down-to-earth manner.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atomic nucleus. It is shown that the structure of the nucleus is determined by the interaction of the nucleons, which are the particles that make up the nucleus. The interaction is described by the strong interaction, which is the most powerful of the four fundamental interactions. The strong interaction is responsible for the binding of the nucleons together in the nucleus.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the experimental results on the structure of the atomic nucleus. It is shown that the experimental results are in good agreement with the theoretical predictions. The experimental results show that the nucleus is a compact object, with a radius that is proportional to the cube root of the mass number. The experimental results also show that the nucleus is a stable object, with a lifetime that is much longer than that of the individual nucleons.

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the applications of the theory of the structure of the atomic nucleus. It is shown that the theory can be used to calculate the properties of the nucleus, such as its mass, its radius, and its stability. The theory can also be used to calculate the rates of nuclear reactions, such as the rate of alpha decay and the rate of beta decay.

4. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the conclusions of the paper. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atomic nucleus is a well-established theory, and that it can be used to calculate the properties of the nucleus and the rates of nuclear reactions.

'HEBEI RIBAO' ON AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

HK030801 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Create a New Situation in All Aspects of Agriculture in Our Province"]

[Excerpts] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, following the implementation of a series of principles and policies for the rural areas formulated by the central authorities and, in particular, the universal implementation of various forms of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output, an unprecedentedly favorable situation has emerged in the rural areas of our province. Agriculture is undergoing a change from semi-self-sufficient economy to relatively large-scale commodity production. This tendency indicates the approaching invigoration of rural economy. At present, the question is that many comrades are not fully ideologically prepared for this historical change and reforms in some fields of the superstructure have not been able to keep abreast of changes of the economic base. [passage omitted]

At present, the focus of studying, publicizing and implementing the party's rural economic policies is to overcome the influence of "leftist" ideas and the traditional forces of sticking to old ways. [passage omitted] We must help the broad masses of cadres and people understand that: 1. [Passage omitted, saying that peasants today are no longer small private owners] The reason why the broad masses of peasants have chosen the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output is to shake off the egalitarian practice of "everybody eating from the same big pot" and not to shake off socialism. They are taking the socialist road that conforms with the characteristics of our country and not taking the road back to former position. 2. We must help them clearly understand that the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output is a socialist system and not a capitalist one. The system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output adheres to the public ownership of land and other major means of production, gives better expression to the principle of to each according to his work, and maintains unified management of some production facilities and links. [passage omitted] This system is a great creation by the peasants of our country under the leadership of the party and is also a new development of the Marxist theory of agricultural cooperation through practice in our country. 3. We must help them understand that the system of contracted

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year.

3. The third part of the report deals with the financial statement of the year.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the general remarks and conclusions.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the general remarks and conclusions.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the general remarks and conclusions.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the general remarks and conclusions.

HENGSHUI PREFECTURE AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT BIG-MARGIN INCREASE

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 82 p 1

[Article: "Continuously Break the 'Leftist' Ties and Improve the Production Responsibility System--Hengshui Prefecture has Achieved Great Margin Increase in Grain, Cotton and Oil Crops output--Cotton Output is Expected to Break 100 Million Jin Record, Grain Output will be More Than Twice of that of Last Year, and Oil Crop Output will Reach the Highest Level in History"]

[Text] In the midst of the enthusiastic campaign to learn in-depth and implement the spirit of the 12th Party Congress there has spread exciting news from Heilunggan valley: Hengshui Prefecture, despite continuous drought, achieved this year an overall bumper harvest in grain, cotton and oil crops. The total cotton output will break through the big barrier of 100 million jin, doubling last year's output. The total grain output will reach 2.2 billion jin, an increase of more than twice of last year's. The total oil crops output will reach more than 90 million jin, the highest level in history.

Since last winter, inspired by the spirit of the 3rd Plenum of the Party Central Committee, Hengshui Prefecture has been continuously breaking the "leftist" ties, improving and stabilizing the responsibility system in agricultural production. Leaders of all levels went deep into the realities of life, having investigated and solved some cadres' and masses' confused ideas. They have greatly developed the system of linking contract according to output. Production brigades in the Prefecture that have implemented this system have increased from 91 percent last winter to 99 percent. Of these, brigades that have implemented large-scale contracting work have increased from 59.9 percent last winter to 94.2 percent. Jixian is an old cotton-producing area. Some comrades, having been more deeply under the "leftist" influence, were afraid of implementing the system of linking contract output. Especially because the responsibility system of large-scale contracting work has had a certain effect on cotton output, cotton production mostly was over controlled. Only 9 percent of production brigades in the county have implemented the large-scale contracting work system. Summing up their own experience and lessons, they have forcefully been developing the large-scale contracting work system since last winter. Now the production brigades with this system have increased to 90 percent, bringing, to a maximum degree,

the masses' initiative into cotton production. The county's cotton acreage has increased only 50,000 mu, but the total output has doubled.

The Prefecture has been actively organizing and developing combined enterprises, forcefully supporting specialized households and key units in policy, technology, material resources and funds, etc. As a result, the system of linking contract to output has achieved new progress, and agricultural output has increased. According to incomplete statistics, 26 communes in the prefecture have established plant protection companies that have signed contracts with 234 production brigades; 64 communes have formed seed-service companies, redistributing more than 10 million jin of fine varieties of seeds. Many communes and brigades have also formed technical services companies, and motor-pumped well irrigation service stations. All these are playing a great role in taking advantage of the collective economy and in supporting of the contracting households in developing production. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that there have emerged nearly 10,000 specialized households and more than 20,000 key households in the entire prefecture, which are taking great leads and setting great examples.

Based on the natural characteristics of its saline-alkaline soil and dry weather, and in line with the spirit of unremitting grain production and active promotion of a diversified economy, the prefecture has fostered this year the idea of concentrating on both grain and cotton production, with emphasis on cotton production, raising drought-resistant and alkaline-tolerant crops on a large scale. The prefecture has carried out a comparatively large-scale readjustment in crop distribution. First, cotton production has been expanded. The cotton acreage in the entire prefecture has increased from last year's 700,000 mu to 1.4 million mu. Secondly, more drought-resistant grain crops have been planted. Among seed grain crops, the sown area of drought-resistant guaranteed high-yielding crops have been expanded, and the capacity of resisting natural calamity has been strengthened.

This year, the prefecture has strengthened its scientific and technological networks at prefectural, county and commune levels, and trained a technical contingent totalled more than 800,000. In addition, to spread science and technology and lead the masses towards scientific farming, scientific and technical cadres of all levels have adopted more than ten methods, such as setting up scientific and technical information stations, technical classes and on-the-spot training, etc. This year, the 1.4 million mu of cotton and 700,000 mu of grain crops in the prefecture are all basically superior varieties. The acreage of superior variety corn and sorghum has increased to 80 percent. In addition, the logistics departments, such as supply and marketing cooperatives, etc, have given great support in the areas of chemical fertilizer, pesticide and others, laying the ground for this year's overall bumper harvest.

12200

CSO: 4007/50

'XINHUA' ON RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM IN ZHENGDING COUNTY

OW310955 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 31 Jan 83

["Peasants Have New Sense of Time Under Responsibility System"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 31 Jan (XINHUA correspondent)--"Now time is more valuable," said a smiling gray-haired peasant queuing up before the watch counter of a county town department store in Hebei Province. The hardy Hou Junling, 52, was in Zhengding County town for the fourth time in a year to buy a time-piece for his family.

Buying watches is a new trend in this county like in many other parts of the Chinese countryside. In the last two years, some 110,000 wristwatches and clocks have been sold in the county with 100,000 peasant households, figures from the county commercial bureau show.

Pointing to the new Shanghai brand watch on his wrist, Hou Junling said: "Since the responsibility system with the household as the basic management unit was implemented in the village, we peasants have in our hands the initiative for production and management.

"Work is no longer assigned by the team leader and no longer do we start and stop by his sounding of bells. Now everyone has to know the time."

Since 1981, his family of eight has contracted to till a hectare of farmland from the production team, in addition to breeding three milch cows, 24 milk goats, six rabbits and nearly 100 chickens.

In 1982, the family earned more than 10,000 yuan, one of the highest in the county, compared to some 1,000 yuan a year in the past.

The first two watches the old peasant purchased were for himself and his eldest son, both of whom are in charge of the cows and have to deliver milk on time early every morning to Shijiazhuang. The provincial capital five kilometers from their home village. The third watch was for his 18-year-old son, a self-study student of veterinary science who is responsible for breeding the milk goats.

And the fourth watch went to the eldest daughter who is responsible for raising a hundred chickens. An active member of the county's chicken raising association and also studying sewing and embroidery with her mates, she has to be punctual in all her activities. Both his daughter and the younger son are TV fans who wouldn't miss a good program.

This time Hou Junling was in town to buy a table clock for his wife, who is responsible for raising pigs and rabbits in addition to cooking and other household chores.

The peasants' new sense of time is also illustrated by the 367-family Zhongducun Brigade where Hou lives. Last year when the responsibility system was first implemented in collectively-owned industrial enterprises and in the use of agricultural equipment, 380 watches were purchased by peasants within a matter of days.

Fuel cost per well for irrigating 5.3 hectares of land dropped from 900 yuan in the past to 200 yuan last year and ensured a good harvest despite a severe drought, said the party secretary of the brigade.

"When the pumps are started, one of my eyes is fixed on the oil meter, the other on my watch," a pump operator said. The party secretary explained that with the responsibility system, the individual families who contract to farm the land have to pay for irrigation. Irrigation charges are based on the time of pumping.

The new sense of time has brought the peasants handsome rewards. In 1982, per capita income of the peasants of the county reached 200 yuan, more than double the 1978 per capita figure of 89 yuan.

"It is from our generation that we peasants begin to wear watches," said Wang Junying of another village, whose family used to be poor. She said that now she and her husband both have watches.

Meanwhile the Ministry of Commerce in Beijing said that 27.95 million wrist-watches were sold across China in 1982, an increase of 28.4 percent above 1981 and more than double the 1978 figure. In 1982, rural sales of wrist-watches increased to 8.55 million, an increase of 194.6 percent over 1978.

CSO: 4007/85

HEBEI PROMOTES OUTPUT-RELATED CONTRACT SYSTEM

OW050253 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0126 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 30 Jan (XINHUA)--Report by XINHUA reporters Wang Qin and Hou Zhiyi: The Hebei Provincial CPC Committee has drawn up policy measures to promote the development in depth and breadth of the output-related system of contracted responsibilities.

In the past few years, the output-related system of contracted responsibilities has developed rapidly in Hebei Province, effectively arousing the enthusiasm of the peasant masses. In 1982, despite the drought, the province achieved record high yields of autumn grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops. After the 12th Party Congress, the provincial party committee carried out an all-round investigation of the implementation of the production responsibility system in the province. It was discovered that although 96 percent of the production teams in the province had adopted the system of responsibilities contracted on a household basis with remuneration linked to output, the contracts were mainly for crop farming, and few were for forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fishery, water conservancy or agricultural machinery; and that the rural collective industries, commerce, service trades and scientific and technological organizations, state farms, forests and livestock farms and other establishments in the service of agriculture had only just begun to adopt the system. At the same time, in quite a number of places, because it had been instituted rather hastily, the output-related system of contracted responsibilities was still less than perfect as a system. In particular, the contract system, as a link between state plans and operations of peasants households, was still imperfect or not established yet in many production teams. As a result of the investigation and study, the provincial party committee held that the promotion of the output-related system of contracted responsibilities in all economic spheres in the rural areas remains the central link in the present effort to arouse the peasants' enthusiasm to further create a new situation in agriculture.

To do this work well, the provincial party committee has formulated a series of concrete policy measures. For example, in the afforestation of barren hills, except for the 20 percent or more the barren hills in the province designated as private hills for commune members, all the remaining ones will become hills managed by commune members under contract with specific responsibilities. Children have the right to inheritance of forests grown on

these hills, and the main portion of the profit goes to the contractor. Pastures and grass hills may be contracted to commune members on the basis of herds, or contracted for management by specialized groups or specialized households, who will in turn collect fees from commune members who get fodder grass or graze animals there. Where the pastures are large in area, and where the commune members so request, a certain percentage may also be designated as private pastures. Sandy and alkaline wastelands and idle lands will be contracted to households or groups under unified plans, and such contracts will remain unchanged for a long time to come. Groves of fruit trees may be contracted to groups, or contracted to households under unified management, and the contracts will remain unchanged for a long time to come. In production teams where the system of all-round contracts to households is instituted, animals may be given to households at a price, and unused houses, sheds and animal enclosures not needed by the collective may be leased to commune members or handled in other ways agreed to by the masses. At the same time, pump wells and large and medium-sized agricultural machines and implements may be contracted to groups or operators, and the contractors will turn over a certain portion of the profits and depreciation fees for the fixed assets to the collective, while charging user fees to the peasants' households according to the quality and quantity of services. The establishment of technical service and economic service organizations can be undertaken by the production brigade or team under unified plans, and it may also be undertaken by specialized households or by several households jointly.

Recently the Hebei Provincial Party Committee sent these concrete policies and regulations to prefectural, city and county party committee secretary meetings for discussion and they were well received by the comrades attending the meeting.

CSO: 4007/85

PROBLEMS ON RAISING HOGS EXAMINED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 82 p 2

[Article: "Several Current Problems on Raising Hogs"]

[Text] As policy on hog-raising has been further implemented in our province, our current attention should be directed to solving the problem of backward hog-raising techniques, making use of scientific technology. Judging from the realities of hog-raising in our province's rural areas, we must concentrate on the following aspects in order to achieve scientific hog-raising:

1) Establish and improve feed companies, solve the problem of protein feed supply. Currently the protein level in hog-raising in our rural households is particularly low and is the main cause for low utilization rate of the feed and slow fattening and slow weight increase. Zhangjiakou Feed Company, making use of by-products of grain processing, produces mixed feed (non-compound feed) by adding small amount of oil dregs, bean cake and fish meal. The company sells the feed to the peasants in exchange for produce, at 3 to 7 ratio per jin (one jin of corn in exchange for 2.5 jin of mixed feed), which is well received by the peasants. The general opinion is that feeding an 170 jin fat hog with this sort of mixed feed, added with small amount of melon or vegetables, can save 80 jin of corn as opposed to feeding only with corn mixed with melon and vegetables, etc. So feed companies must make adequate arrangements for the production and processing of protein feed. To supply the peasants, they should produce, according to hogs' nutrition needs at different stages, balanced mix feed (also called protein concentrate), consisting of several kinds of protein feed, mineral feed, compound additives, etc. In turn, the peasants, following the formula provided by the companies, mix some grain feed according to protein level and produce compound feed. Only feeding in according with nutrition standards can increase the rewards of feed, reduce hog-raising cost, and bring benefits to the peasants.

2) Study carefully the effects of the hog-raising environment on hogs. Based on the current hogpen structures in our Province's rural households, we consider temperature and humidity the most influential environmental factors. The most adequate temperature for hogs is 17°-20° C. Too high

or too low temperature can have a distinct effect on utilization of feed. Humidity is a significant factor for high incidence of diseases. If we could solve the problem of keeping warmth in winter and coolness in summer in hogpens, we can guarantee hogs' normal weight increase and health. Therefore, we must improve the hogpen structures, take all the measures to prevent heat and cold. As we have observed if we spread plenty of hay in a hogpen, hogs behave the same way at 4°-10° C as at 15°-21°.

3) Take the advantages of crossbreeding, research on the most useful cross-combinations. There have been results in various areas of our Province in improving crossbreeding. Several hog groups have shown distinct advantages of crossbreeding. However, there is some blind crossbreeding without recordkeeping, which has caused confused crossbreeding types with unclear consanguinity, also some degeneration. We must, therefore, carry out general survey and analysis of hog groups, select cross-combinations most adequate to our locality, and improve economic results of crossbreeding hog groups.

4) Increase sow's fertility, reduce pigling cost. We must promote and apply advanced reproduction techniques, increase sows' reproduction ability. Practice proves that applying rotation crossbreeding (crossbred sow in rotation with 2-4 different types of superior variety of boars) can increase sow's reproduction performance by 30-40 percent.

12200

CSO: 4000/50

NEW DECISIONS ON SOYBEAN PRODUCTION ADOPTED

SK291302 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] The provincial people's government has decided that beginning in 1983, the province will assign fixed quotas for soybean production and procure soybean in accordance with contracts. Since the 1981 readjustment of the price of soybeans, peasants have been able to earn much more profit from growing soybeans than from growing other grain crops. In pursuit of more profits, it is common for soybean producing units to grow above-quota soybeans. As a result, the soybean-growing acreage throughout the province has increased excessively in the past 2 years, and production surpassed marketability. Meanwhile, corn acreage decreased and corn output declined.

To maintain a proper ratio between the acreage sown to soybean and other grain crops, to make the soybean production develop in a planned manner and suit the market changes at home and abroad, the provincial people's government has decided that beginning this year, the assigned plan for soybean production is to grow 25 million mu of soybean. People's governments at all levels are urged to make the production plan known to every production team prior to the spring plowing period. The provincial people's government also urged efforts to propagate this decision among cadres at farms in communes and brigades and among commune members and agricultural workers. They should be educated in the necessity of implementing the soybean growing plan and of procuring soybean according to contracts so as to strengthen the overall point of view of cadres and the masses and make them voluntarily implement the province assigned plans. At the same time, we should achieve success in contract signing work and strictly prevent any malpractices.

CSO: 4007/85

YANG YICHEN ON RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

SK250/33 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Comrade Yang Yichen, first secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, made a speech at a meeting of cadres on the afternoon of 24 December. He said: We must help the peasants implement, in a well-guided manner, whatever forms of the system of computing remuneration according to output and assigning output quotas they choose and see to it that leadership and the masses cooperate well.

He pointed out: We must respect the wishes of the masses in choosing the form of the responsibility system and allow the masses to decide which forms are suitable to their actual situation. If they think it is suitable to assign output quotas on a team basis, let them do so. If the assignment of output quotas on a work group basis is deemed suitable, let it be adopted. If they choose to assign output quotas on a household or individual basis, let them do so.

In a speech delivered at the meeting of secretaries of the various prefectural, municipal and county CPC committees which began on 24 December, Comrade Yang Yichen discussed, in particular the issue of further implementing the system of computing remuneration according to output and assigning output quotas in the countryside. He said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the situation of the rural areas in our province, as elsewhere, has become better and better with each passing year. The various forms of the production responsibility system in effect in the countryside have gone through constant development and improvement in which the content of the responsibility system has been substantially enriched. Our understanding of the system has also been continuously enhanced by way of summing up experience and analyzing theories in the course of practice.

He continued: How to further improve and implement the system of computing remuneration according to output and assigning output quotas at the present stage is a matter of great interest to cadres and the masses alike. Leading departments at all levels should regard this matter as the central task for the countryside and attend to it accordingly. In localities which plan on implementing the responsibility system of assigning output quotas on a household basis next year, leading departments must exercise effective leadership, make adequate preparations and carry out this task in a well-guided,

well-organized and planned manner. Efforts should be made to put into effect the various forms of the responsibility system and have contracts of output quotas signed during the period around the spring festival so that the masses may concentrate their attention on preparations for next year's production.

CSO: 4007/85

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG ANIMAL HUSBANDRY--Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, animal husbandry has become more prosperous in Heilongjiang Province year after year. According to statistics compiled at the end of September, the province had 125,000 milk cows, up to 30.5 percent over the corresponding 1981 period; 4.29 million head of sheep, up 13.3 percent; and 41 million poultry, an increase of 25 percent. In addition, the province has 350,000 specialized, key and contracted households engaged in developing animal husbandry. [Text] [SK260943 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Dec 82]

HEILONGJIANG DAIRY PRODUCTS--After achieving an annual increase of 30.4 percent in the production of dairy products over the past 3 years, Heilongjiang again increased its January-November production by 33.3 percent as compared with the same period of 1981. Its annual output of dairy products is expected to be 25,000 tons this year, increasing 200 percent in 4 years. Its daily fresh milk processing capacity has been increased from 600 tons to 1,000 tons. The province now has 130,000 head of milk cows, of which 50,000 are individually owned. By 20 December, the province had produced 24,000 tons of dairy products, prefulfilling by 40 days its annual production quota by 40 days. [Text] [SK290450 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Dec 82]

HEILONGJIANG FISH OUTPUT--In the past few years, Heilongjiang Province made great progress in developing fisheries. In 1981, the province harvested 32,950 tons of fish, around a 100 percent increase over 1979. In the January-October period of this year, the province produced 24,353 tons of fish, a 16.4 percent increase over the corresponding 1981 period. [Text] [SK190048 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Dec 82]

HEILONGJIANG GRAIN OUTPUT--In 1982, Heilongjiang Province's Hejiang Prefecture reaped a bumper agricultural harvest. The total grain output of the prefecture reached over 2.3 billion jin and the prefecture handed over 500 million jin of grain to the state. The per capita income of peasants was 160 yuan. The per capita distribution from the collectives was 225 yuan. [Text] [Harbin HEILONGJIANG RADIO in Chinese 4 Jan 83 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4007/85

QILIYING COMMUNE BRIGADE PROGRESSES IN REFORM

HK110639 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] As the spring festival draws near, (Liuzhuang) Production Brigade of Qiliying Commune in Xinxiang County has conscientiously summed up experience and worked out new plans. This brigade pledges to strive for new breakthroughs in terms of ideology, management and system, carry out innovation and make progress in reform and thus score new achievements and make new contributions in the new year.

In 1982, (Liuzhuang) Brigade witnessed increases in production on various fronts and in income of commune members. The annual revenues of the brigade totalled 3.15 million yuan, an increase of 25 percent over the 2.52 million yuan in 1981; the annual income per household was 15,000 yuan while the annual per capita income was 2,520 yuan. Of the brigade's total revenues, the portion derived from agriculture accounted for 12.8 percent, that from industry, side-line production and commerce accounted for 76.5 percent, that from animal breeding accounted for 8.8 percent, that from forestry accounted for 1.6 percent, and that from other trades accounted for 0.3 percent. Despite natural disasters, (Liuzhuang) Brigade still reaped good harvests, overfulfilled the state procurement quotas of grain, cotton and oil, and enjoyed remarkable increases in the production of other agricultural and side-line products over the previous year. The brigade's accumulation funds increased by 610,000 yuan, and the accumulated sum totalled 5.92 million yuan; in other words, each household shares 28,600 yuan. In the mid year, this brigade allocated 900,000 yuan--28.6 percent of the total annual revenues, for distribution. Each labor day made 4.2 yuan, and each commune member shared out 720 yuan as collective distribution, an increase of 20 percent over 600 yuan in the year 1981. With the exempted collective welfare expenses and the income from family side-line production counted, the income per capita totalled 860 yuan; the monthly income of each person, adult or child, amounted to more than 70 yuan, equivalent to the salary of a 20th-grade cadre. Each able-bodied worker earned 128 yuan a month, each household earned an average annual income of 5,000 yuan, and the collective distribution for some households even exceeded 10,000 yuan. After distribution, the commune members of the brigade actively deposited their money in banks to support the building of the four modernizations. The accumulated balance of the whole brigade's savings deposit totalled more than 900,000 yuan, and the savings deposits per household amounted to 4,200 yuan. Quite a few commune members

have bought a lot of television sets, washing machines, radio-cassettes, sofas, motorcycles and other high-grade goods. All commune members, women and men, old and young, being satisfied and happy, unanimously praise the line and policies formulated by the 3d Plenary Session and the leadership of the CPC Central Committee.

Recently, in response to CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang's appeal that we must strive to create a new situation, score some new achievements and make some new contributions, and we must pledge to do credit to our great cause, the commune members have summed up their experience obtained in last year and worked out new plans. They have decided to study for new breakthroughs in terms of ideology, management and system, carry out innovation through reforming and make progress in reforming, and thus further enhanced the situation in (Jilin); raising the grain output per mu to 1,500 jin, the cotton output per mu to 700 jin, the total revenue to 3.8 million yuan, the income per capita to 1,000 yuan, and the collective distribution per capita to 800 yuan.

They have worked out the following specific measures:

1. Carry out through education in communist ideology among commune members, properly implement the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and the No 1 document issued by the CPC Central Committee, conscientiously launch the four comparison activities and do a good job in education through comparison. Through the comparison between the new and old societies, make the commune members remember the bitterness in the past and cherish the happiness in our times, teach them to love the party, the motherland, and socialism. Through comparing oneself with revolutionary predecessors and martyrs, raise their morale, push themselves to carry forward revolutionary traditions, create more wealth and make more contributions. Through the comparison between the situations before and after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, strengthen their self-consciousness in implementing the line laid down by the 3d Plenary Session and the 12th CPC Congress. Through the comparison between the present and the future, make the commune members bear in mind the magnificent goal of communism and encourage them to make new contributions on their own posts. Widen commune members' field of vision and spur them to make unceasing progress.

2. Exploit intelligence resources, increase investment in intelligence and develop the science of education. Universal senior secondary education must be realized in 1983. Backbone elements are to be sent to further their studies at universities and technical secondary schools. Evening schools should be properly run. Scientific and technological personnel and teachers from universities and technical secondary schools will be invited to give lectures in the brigade. Commune members will be organized to be enrolled in the study programs of television and correspondent universities. The brigade's high school will offer courses of agricultural techniques. Give full play to the roles of scientific and technical personnel and skilled workers as backbone and leading elements in production. We must enhance their political enthusiasm, grant them titles of post according to their technical specialty, give full play to their ability, and reward them.

reasonably. The brigade is to give prizes for invention and technical innovation, establish organizations and set up regulations to examine and approve scientific and technical results in good time.

3. Strengthen the leading body. A contingent of cadres which is suited to the modernization of agriculture must be built up. No illiterate or non-professional must be allowed to be a cadre. The post responsibility system must be enforced among cadres and the system of rewards and punishments must be strictly and impartially observed.

4. Further promote the joint management economy between different regions and different trades according to the spirit of the No 1 documents.

5. Promote the production of all trades in a comprehensive way and continue the efforts to tap latent power, innovate and transform. The new systems adopted by various trades should be carried out in good time to create productive force and improve the economic results.

The brigade is determined to follow the line laid down by the 12th CPC Congress and the directive of the CPC Central Committee in the new year, emancipate their minds, do a good job in the reform, strive hard with one heart and one mind, make new contributions, build a new modernized (Liuzhuang), and do credit to the great socialist cause.

CSO: 4007/85

BRIEFS

HENAN TOBACCO PRODUCTION--To resolutely carry out the state plan for growing tobacco, the Henan Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government have taken measures to reduce the areas of tobacco fields from 3.776 million mu last year to 1.9 million mu now, and to grow grain and other crops on these reduced tobacco fields. They have demanded that all places strictly carry out the state plan. Those who grow more than their quota of tobacco will not be supplied with chemical fertilizers and coal and will be deprived of their right to enjoy rewards. Where circumstances require it, tobacco produced beyond quotas will be purchased at reduced prices or will not be purchased. [Text] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Jan 83 HK]

HENAN COMMUNE SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS--One-third of communes in Henan Province have set up scientific organizations. The total number of commune scientific organizations now reaches approximately 700. With the development of commune scientific organizations, the province has achieved good results in farmwork. [Text] [HK030701 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jan 83]

CSO: 4007/85

DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY DEVELOPED

OW081439 Beijing XINHUA in English 0015 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Wuhan, February 8 (XINHUA)--Peasants living on the edge of Honghu Lake, one of the largest freshwater bodies in China, have restored 1,330 hectares of farmland reclaimed from the lake to fish production. This winter, another 330 hectares of reclaimed farmland is expected to be restored to the lake for fishing, according to the Honghu County government.

This effort by Honghu County of central China is aimed at building the lake into one of China's ten most productive freshwater fishing centers. The county plans to turn the newly opened fisheries into high-yield ponds producing over 3.25 tons of fish per hectare.

Fed by rivers, Honghu Lake comprises numerous large and small lakes covering an area of 38,600 hectares. Deng Dezhi, deputy county head, said that the fish catch declined from the late fifties to 1978 because the one-sided emphasis on grain production required building dykes to wrest land from the lake. Since 1979, the principle of "developing a diversified economy while not relaxing efforts on grain production" has been implemented, and the fish catch in this area has in the past four years increased by 500 tons each year, the official said. Last year, the output was estimated at 7,000 tons. Fresh fish, shipped by boat or truck, reach Wuhan City, the provincial capital, in a day or two.

Like this county, rural areas throughout China are diversifying their economies in the light of their specific conditions.

Nearby Jingmen County in the same province, one of the few counties in China able to provide more than 250,000 tons of marketable grain a year, is developing grain processing industries, county head Zhao Yishen said. A beer factory with an annual capacity of 5,000 tons has been set up in the county. The county is also constructing an alcohol distillery and a fiber-board factory.

Following the good harvests in the last few years, the peasants have more grain at their disposal. Nearly all the 200,000 peasant households in Jingmen County raised chickens and ducks. Together, they supplied the state with 5,000 tons of fowl and eggs in 1982, county head Zhao Yishen said.

CSO: 4020/55

PROTECT SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS' INTERESTS

HK310510 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Station "short" commentary: Legal Economic Interests of the Two Households and Economic Bodies Must Be Protected]

[Text] Specialized households and households doing specialized jobs are now getting rich and the peasant households which have integrated themselves in new economic bodies are now earning more than before. Apart from tax payment and necessary reserves for the collective, all their income is legal and reasonable. No encroachment on their individual income is allowed and their legal interests must be protected by law.

However, there are now appearing some abominable practices in the rural areas, which are hampering the smooth development of specialized households, the households doing specialized jobs and the integrated economic bodies. The following are what is usually seen of such malpractices. 1) Raising quota. Quotas for fulfilling state plans are raised on the two households to control the increase of their income. 2) Entertainment. The two households are often requested to entertain the participants of the so-called on-the-spot meetings or cadre meetings. 3) Encroachment. Interests of the two households are often encroached upon under all sorts of pretexts. Some of the two households are compelled to stop their business because they cannot stand this. 4) Fleecing. The two households are often overcharged under all sorts of pretexts. Some people often come to gain extra advantages by various unfair means. 5) Charity. People stream in to borrow from the two households with the excuse that they are profitting from their commercial businesses or processing workshops. A few cadres even hint to them that they ought to pay tribute. If they do not, these cadres create obstructions of every description and raise all manner of difficulties for them.

Such unhealthy tendencies of bullying the two households naturally associate our minds with the past communist wind, but they are only different in forms. In the past, the wind rose from one production team to another. Now, it does from one household to another. Once a peasant household gets rich, the wind will at once strike it. Such evil tendencies must be resolutely curbed and merit our serious attention.

The emergence of the tendencies is partly due to the work style of some cadres. These cadres are used to eating or taking more than they are entitled to. In the past, they used to grab extra advantages at the expense of the collective. Now this way is blocked, so they turn to the two households. If such a household refuses to entertain or pay tribute to a cadre, he will deliberately make things difficult through every possible means, even including the malpractice of launching political movements. Besides this, some commune members are jealous of the two households because of their richness. They think of nothing but how to gain petty advantages from them. And as to the two households themselves, they have misgivings after they become affluent. They are worried about a change of policy. They also are afraid of gossips saying that in the pursuit of riches there is no benevolence. Under such circumstances, no matter who goes to their homes to eat, they will always keep their doors open.

In order to check such tendencies, it is necessary first to intensify political and ideological education among cadres and make them consciously take an active part in the rectification of party style and the improvement of social mood so that they will not repeat the mistake of blowing a communist wind. Meanwhile, it is necessary to seriously implement the party's policies, encourage the peasants to get rich and warmly support the two households and the newly integrated economic bodies from all fields. At the same time, it is necessary to give wide publicity to the legal system through typical instances. Serious cases of encroaching the interests of the two households and of the integrated economic bodies must be seriously handled. Those who violate the criminal code must be punished according to law.

CSO: 4007/85

WUHAN CPC HOLDS MEETING ON DEVELOPING RURAL WORK

HK250240 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] From 13-20 December, the Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting in Wuchang of secretaries of the prefectural and municipal CPC committee to transmit and implement the guidelines of the national meeting of agriculture secretaries. The participants were determined to further develop the new situation that had been created in rural work and to strive to usher to a new atmosphere, attain new achievements and make new contributions in the coming year. The participants studied and grasped the guidelines of the national meeting of agriculture secretaries in light of the actual conditions and concentrated on discussing the following questions: Rural economic construction in our province, the production responsibility system, the systems of fixing farm output quotas for each household, of assigning land to each household in exchange for fixed levies and of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output, the question of invigorating the circulation of commodities in the rural areas and the question of building socialist spiritual civilization in the rural areas. They unanimously held that the speeches of central leading comrades and the guidelines of the national meeting of agricultural secretaries are in full accord with the actual conditions in the lower levels. They have put forward policies, measures and methods for solving the problems which have cropped up in the current rural work and which need to be solved urgently and, by combining theory with practice, have clearly explained the socialist character of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output. They have clearly showed the orientation and trend of development in the rural work at present and for a certain period of time in the future and have also pointed out the specific steps to be taken. A profound understanding and resolute implementation of the guidelines of this meeting will enable that agriculture in our province will develop more speedily and will further improve the rural situation.

In the course of the meeting, Comrade Wang Quanguo, executive secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech. He said: The national meeting of agriculture secretaries was a very important one. It summed up our experience in practicing the agricultural production responsibility system in the rural areas since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, analyzed the new rural situation and, in accordance with the guidelines of the 12th Party Congress, drew up an overall plan for further creating a new situation in agriculture. This is of extremely great importance not

only to the rural work but also to the creation of a new situation in socialist modernization. The key to implementing the guidelines of the national meeting of agriculture secretaries is, like implementing the line, principles and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the 12th Party Congress, lies in straightening out the thinking of the leading cadres at various levels.

He emphatically pointed out that: A fundamental problem in our thinking is to solve the following questions of understanding: What kind of society is socialism? How should China build socialism and solve the road of development for socialist agriculture with Chinese characteristics? He said: The 12th Party Congress has formulated the program for socialist modernization and comprehensively expounded the basic orientation and main points of the socialist road with Chinese characteristics. It has further enriched and developed the practice of scientific socialism. By further conscientiously studying the documents of the 12th Party Congress and the important documents of the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the leading cadres at various levels should sum up the historical experience, further eliminate the influence of the "leftist" ideas, grasp the basic content of the socialist road with Chinese characteristics and enhance the consciousness for creating a new situation. Only in this way will it be possible for us to gain a better understanding of the tremendous changes that are taking place in the rural areas.

Comrade Wang Quanguo said: The implementation of the agricultural production responsibility system in Hubei has been steadily developing. Ninety-five percent of the peasant households in the province have practiced the system of assigning land to each household in exchange for fixed levies and the ideological awareness of cadres is generally good. However, as far as most prefectures and counties are concerned, the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output has not been long in practice and still needs to be stabilized and improved. As far as ideological awareness is concerned, some cadres have not been able to solve the following questions: Is the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output an expediency or a long-term plan? Does the responsibility system have a socialist character? Will a new polarization take place if some people get rich before others? Some households doing specialized jobs and some specialized households are also afraid of getting rich quickly and of someday being criticized. The reform of the economic system and our work still fail to suit the new situation in the rural areas. In invigorating the rural economy and unclogging the channels of circulation, in particular, it is necessary to make a new breakthrough. Consequently, it is necessary to greatly enhance our ideological awareness. If we enhance our ideological awareness and further emancipate our minds, we shall have a basis for making a breakthrough in our reform and for creating a new situation in our work.

Comrade Huang Zhizhen, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee and acting governor, summarized the meeting on behalf of the Provincial CPC Committee. In his concluding report, he concentrated on discussing the following four questions:

1. Understand and develop the new situation. Since its 3d Plenary Session, the CPC Central Committee has grasped agriculture in the first place and concentrated on overcoming the previous leftist errors that existed for a long time in our guiding ideology, with the result that marked changes have speedily taken place in the outlook of agriculture, thus creating a new situation. The new situation has manifested itself in the following three aspects: 1) There has been a great readjustment of the relations of production in the rural areas, the significance of which is no less important than the socialist transformation of the privately-owned industrial and commercial enterprises in the 1950's. 2) There has been a great readjustment of the internal structure of agriculture with the agriculture embarking on the track of overall and concerted development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fishery. 3) There has been tremendous development of socialist democracy in the rural areas.

2. Further emancipate the mind and be more daring in conducting reforms. There are three questions of understanding here: 1) We should gain a correct understanding of the dialectic and unified relationship between adherence to the socialist road and the leading role of the planned economy on the one hand and the appropriate relaxation of policies and overall enlivening of the economy on the other. 2) We should effectively solve the question of acquiring the mass viewpoint, cherishing the feeling for the masses and following the mass line and correctly integrate and implementation of the instructions from the higher authorities with respect for the creative initiative of the masses in their practice. 3) We should fully understand the strategic significance and tremendous role of science and technology, further implement the party's policy toward the intellectuals, and strive to open up a new situation in which we rely on science to develop agriculture.

3. Further rectify our guiding ideology in economic work and formulate plans for quadrupling agricultural output. We should be ideologically clear about the necessity to shift all our economic work into the track centering on the improvement of economic results. In formulating a plan, it is first necessary to concentrate our energy on investigating the actual situation, analyzing the various conditions, making clear the orientation of development, studying feasible measures and, under the guidance of the general objective of our struggle, formulate specific plans from the close to the distant and stage by stage.

4. Closely integrate the ideological and political work with the economic work in the rural areas and further develop the new situation in rural work that has been created. It is necessary to further develop not only the new situation in building material civilization but also the new situation in building spiritual civilization in the rural areas in order to promote the work in the rural areas.

When the meeting came to an end, the leading comrades of the Provincial CPC Committee and people's government, including Han Ningfu, Wang Quanguo, Huang Zhizhen, (Wang Qun), Wang Hanzhang and Shi Chuan, held an informal discussion with the secretaries of the prefectural and municipal CPC committee attending the meeting.

Comrade Han Ningfu spoke at the informal discussion. He said: It is necessary to usher in a new atmosphere, attain new achievements and make new contributions in the coming year. All of us should unswervingly conduct reform in an orderly way in accordance with the plan of the CPC Central Committee. In the course of reform, it is necessary to greatly improve party work style, the general mood of society and social order. At present, close attention should be paid to the following three points: 1) Extensively and penetratingly study and publicize the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, new party constitution and new constitution. 2) Commend good typical examples and pay attention to discovering and encouraging good typical examples. 3) Pay close attention to and strictly deal with serious problems wherever they occur in order to give unforgettable education to the party and masses there.

Comrade Han Ningfu said: Reform is strongly related to policy. We conduct reform in order to suit the development of production in a better way and further liberate the productive forces. In the present period of great changes, there are bound to be new situations and new problems. It is necessary to conduct investigation and study in a deep-going way and solve in good time those problems that lie within the scope of their functions and powers. If they are not in a position to solve the problems, they should promptly report them to the higher authorities. It is also hoped that the comrades at the higher levels will investigate and study the problems raised by the lower levels and help to solve them in good time. Thus, we shall be able to develop the situation in a better way. We should also pay close attention to practical economic work. In agriculture, we should firmly grasp work this winter and next spring, and in industry, we should firmly grasp work in the first quarter of next year. While paying attention to grain, we should also pay close attention to overall development. The systems of fixing farm output quotas for each household, of assigning land to each household in exchange for fixed levies and of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output are new-emerging things. In order to develop commodity production, we should invariably develop in the direction of specialization and socialization. With the development of the systems of fixing farm output quotas for each household, of assigning land to each household in exchange for fixed levies and of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output, we should solve the problems of circulation. If we fail to solve this problem, our production will suffer losses. If we succeed in solving this problem, our production will further develop.

There is also a question of scientific farming. In order to increase production and income, the peasants should engage in scientific farming. Otherwise, it will be impossible for them to get rich.

It is likewise the same in industry. 1) We should pay attention to the management of enterprises because this is also a branch of learning. 2) We should pay attention to technological transformation. 3) We should pay attention to specialization. 4) We should pay attention to the training of personnel. In agriculture, we should also pay attention to the training of personnel.

In order to create a new situation, it is also necessary to study the method of leadership. 1) We should step up investigation and study and conscientiously understand and grasp the real situation in order to find a specific way to solve the problem. 2) Efforts should be made to break away from old conventions and to study new situations and problems.

More than 80 persons attended the meeting, including the secretaries in charge of agriculture in the various prefectural and municipal CPC committees, the responsible comrades of the agricultural commission, the prefectural CPC committee offices and the trend-study institutes, as well as the responsible comrades of the departments, commissions and offices directly under the provincial authorities and the bureaus concerned.

CSO: 4007/85

HUANG ZHIZHEN ON CONTRACT SYSTEM IN FORESTRY

HK291308 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] The system of contracted responsibility with payment linked to output should be established and perfected in forestry production just as in agricultural production, pointed out Huang Zhizhen, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee and acting provincial governor, recently at the second meeting of the Provincial Afforestation Commission.

Comrade Huang Zhizhen said: In recent years, in all rural areas in our province, the system of contract responsibility with payment linked to output has been universally established and perfected so that agricultural production has greatly developed. In order to develop forestry production, it is also necessary to establish and implement this system. State-run tree farms can contract their forests out to teams, groups or individuals. As for tree farms run by communes or brigades, those with large areas can be contracted to groups and those with small areas can be contracted to specialized and key households. Barren hills can be contracted to peasant households. The contracts will remain unchanged for 20, 30 or even 50 years. When the father dies, the son can continue the contract. So trees planted by the older generation can benefit the younger generation.

Comrade Huang Zhizhen said: Forestry departments can jointly operate forestry with other departments, and they can cooperate with agricultural departments as well as with industrial departments. The units run by the state can cooperate with those run by collectives. In short, we should emancipate our minds and take various forms so as to promote forestry production in our province.

CSO: 4007/85

BRIEFS

TREE-PLANTING DRIVE PROMOTED--The 5-day provincial conference on the all people voluntary tree-planting drive concluded in Wuchang yesterday. Han Ningfu, second secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the meeting. "He urged the people of the whole province to mobilize and work hard in the next 20 years to effectively push forward the all people voluntary tree-planting drive. He pointed out that according to the demands of the NPC resolution, 28 million people in our province should take part in voluntary tree planting this year and about 100 million trees should be planted. If this drive is continued in the next 20 years, 2 billion trees will be planted in our province." In order to achieve this aim, Han Ningfu continued to put forward three concrete measures, namely, a good plan, a good material basis and a good examination system. In conclusion, "he required that various localities effectively strengthen leadership in this respect, strengthen technological training and guidance, apply scientific knowledge and pay attention to actual results." [Summary] [HK020416 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Feb 83]

HUBEI TECHNOLOGICAL REFORM FORUM--The Hubei Provincial forum on technological reform was held from 20-29 January. The forum emphasized that in technological reform, we must not only increase our processing ability but also continue to attach importance to the quality and variety of products, economizing on energy resources and reducing consumption. The amount of investments from 1980-82 which were arranged for technological reform by the province in a unified way amounted to some 600 million yuan and some 1,500 technological reform projects were arranged. [Text] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jan 83 HK]

HUBEI TENDS WINTER CROPS--All places in Hubei Province have stepped up tending of winter crops, which are generally growing better than last year. Some 80 percent of the 24.7 million mu of barley, wheat, broad beans and peas and some 5.6 million mu of rape are first and second grade seedlings, which is 10 percent more than in the same period last year. [Text] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jan 83 HK]

HUBEI RURAL TECHNICAL CONTRACTING--Wuhan, 7 Jan (XINHUA)--"Technical contracting" and "technical service" are very popular in Hubei's rural areas today. In 1982, agricultural technical cadres and peasant technicians of all agricultural departments in Hubei signed contracts with production teams and

peasants covering about 4 million mu in acreage. In all, 31 counties established technical service companies. Thanks to the signing of 1,528 technical contracts, Zhongxiang County increased grain output by 4.6 million jin and cotton output by 8,337 dan and saved investments totaling 163,000 yuan in 1982. [Text] [OW071231 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0128 GMT 7 Jan 83]

CSO: 4007/85

'RENMIN RIBAO' REPORTS ON RURAL LIFE IN HUNAN

HK030457 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jan 83 p 4

["Rural Newsletter" by reporter Fan Rongkang [5400 2837 1660]: "Visiting the Villages in Hunan"]

[Text] I have not been to the villages for many years and I know very little about the conditions in the rural areas since the application of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output. Late last year, I visited Changsha, Liling and Liuyang Counties in Hunan. I visited more than 10 peasant households and held seminars with the cadres of the province, counties, districts (all these three counties are subdivided in districts), communes and brigades. What I saw and heard greatly benefitted me. I am writing down a small part of it to entertain the readers.

"There Is Food in the Pots, Animal Fodder in the Troughs and Clothing in the Wardrobes"

To what extent has the livelihood of the peasants improved since the application of the system of contract responsibilities with payment linked to output?

When I sit down, watch television and read newspapers and novels which reflect new things in the rural areas, what impresses me most is that: peasants travel by airplane, young people go to the fields on motorcycles, old ladies sit on heatable brick beds and watch television and family heads sit on sofas, enjoying the breeze of electric fans and eating watermelons just taken from refrigerators....

Has the word "contract" really made China's poor peasants become rich? Some people are skeptical. Some people say that: "Anyway, those who have courage are bursting with food, those who have little courage starve." Other people ask: "If peasants become rich, what about the workers?"

This investigation has given me the following impressions:

A few specialized households and key households have promoted their special skills, they run their business in the right way and enjoy a greater increase in their incomes. There are many families who have built new houses. In

Changsha and Liuyang, brick kilns can be seen everywhere. According to the statistics worked out by the province, in the past few years, those who built new houses in north and south Hunan constituted about 20 percent of the total number of peasant households. An extremely small minority of the peasant households, which were already well-to-do in the past, lead better lives. There are households which have sewing machines, very few have washing machines, radios, tape recorders or television sets. The households which the reporter visited did not have refrigerators or motorbikes yet.

The libelihood of the majority of peasants has improved. This was principally expressed in the increase in grain production. As the local saying goes, at present, "there is food in the pots, animal fodder in the troughs and clothing in the wardrobes." Harvests in Hunan this year were quite good. In the three counties which the reporter visited, grain production has increased by about 20 percent. Let us reckon how much grain the peasants got. On the whole, the amount of grain they carried back to their homes increased by 100 percent compared with the year before. Production increased by 20 percent and their shares increased by 100 percent. Why is this so? First, in the past, the brigades practiced unified retention of grain for seeds and fodder, whereas all these are returned to the households now; second, in the past, the brigades kept the reserve grain and grain reserved for emergency use (part of which were casually used by the cadres which the peasants called "a collective dinner"); whereas they are also returned to the households now. The peasants stored up the grain in their homes and they could make their own decisions on their own grain. Thus, they enjoyed a better life.

"Those Who Become Rich First Help Those Who Are Slow in Becoming Rich"

Has the all-round contract system widened the gap between the rich and the poor and brought about polarization? It has not. Those who became rich (comparatively speaking) first were the specialized households which "have mastered certain skills." Some of them kept several hundred chickens or ducks, some kept a few dozen pigs, some were engaged in fish breeding or agriculture and some planted elevated gastrodia or mint trees. They feared that people might say "people can only prosper through ill-gotten wealth." Thus, the professions they chose were those which dealt with the state. Nobody wanted to be engaged in the trade of selling goods to far-off places. Last year, there was a bumper kumquat harvest in Liuyang. However, the fruit was not transported to other places and a great deal of it went rotten.

There were also poor people. There were only two people in the family of Zhang Yougui, a member of the Dongfu Commune in Liuyang County. His father was over 70 and he was 40 years old. He has accepted the contract for cultivating 1.8 mu of land, which produced 2,700 jin of grain. Of this, 300 jin was delivered to the state. Zhang Yougui wanted to engage in sideline production, however, he "did not have a supple mind" and there was nobody to help him in his family. He had kept one pig. The pig was not well fed and was sold to somebody at a low price. He had also kept a few dozen ducks. However, he was afraid that the ducks might catch diseases and they were also sold to somebody. Even impoverished households such as this one

increased grain income by more than 100 percent. There was enough grain to eat and they had returned the 200 jin of grain and 50 yuan in cash they owed the brigade.

The lives of the households enjoying the five guarantees were not too bad. Generally speaking, each person was given 600 jin of grain a year and several yuan a month. There were people who were specially responsible for chopping firewood and getting water for them. We visited a household enjoying the five guarantees in Jinang Commune in Liuyang County. The two old people were neatly dressed. The old man was called He Chuanyu. He was 70 years old. He had had a cerebral hemorrhage and could not speak. He was sitting in front of the door sunbathing. The old woman was called Teng Meifga. She was 64 years old but dexterous. She was busy making tea for the guests. I asked her how her family's life was. She smiled and told us the figures: They received 1,200 jin of grain and 60 yuan of subsidy from the brigade: they had 0.3 mu of private plot and sold 2 pigs each year, all of which gave them a total income of 300 yuan; in addition, she looked after the child of her daughter, who was married in another village, and gave her some money for that.

The county regarded helping the impoverished households as a task which should be given to the rich specialized and key households. The task was called "those who become rich first help those who are slow in becoming rich." Most of the specialized households we visited had done this, some passed on their technical skill, some gave opinions and helped people make plans, some lent money to others and some even applied the slogan of "red pair" in the past to be engaged in the activity of "one helps one, to become a rich pair." People called Fu Lean, an inhabitant of Liuyang County who specialized in duck-keeping, "the commander of ducks." He had successively passed on his experience in duck-keeping to 42 households, making 33 of them become rich.

"Do Not Oppress, Let the Masses Choose"

In applying the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output, Hunan's rural areas have followed a long course. Comrades of the province said that there were many "leftist" restrictions in their minds. At the very beginning, they stressed that Hunan was a land of fish and rice and they did not permit people to sign contracts; later, they felt the pressure and wanted to maintain the existing management system by reducing the size of the production brigades; later, they permitted the system of fixed target for work and the system of assigning responsibilities to each group, but the system of assigning the households full responsibility for task completion and the system of setting fixed output quotas for each household were not permitted. The peasants criticized that this abashed way of doing things was nothing but to "take off the skirt but not the panties."

It was not until 1981 that the provincial committee changed its mind and put forward the saying "do not oppress but let the masses choose" in handling various responsibility systems. The result was that over 90 percent of the peasants chose the all-round contract system in 1982. In the provincial

capital, I have heard about the revolutionary production brigade which thought that they had substantial resources, good conditions and able people and that there was not the need to be engaged in the all-round contract system. When I came to Liuyang County, I inquired about it and found that the revolutionary production brigade also practiced the all-round contract system.

At the seminars with the cadres, it was generally expressed that the cadres had changed from worrying and being skeptical to relaxing. At first, they doubted whether the all-round contract system was socialist and they were continually afraid that "they have been hard working for 30 years but they would regress to a pre-liberation situation overnight." Later, they were worried that production would become out of control and that the plans could not be accomplished. They even worried that they "had to send policemen to collect public grain." Now, all of them have relaxed. The all-round contract system has not changed the system of public ownership of the means of production but greatly aroused the peasants' enthusiasm for production.

Cadres of many brigades and production brigades said: "We did not expect that after the contract system is practiced work would be done better than before. In the past, a 1,000-jin load was shouldered by one person; now, the 1,000-jin load is shouldered by 10,000 persons." In the past, it was necessary to ring the bell several times before a few commune members came out to work. Now, the peasants go to work without our ringing the bell. Somebody has roughly reckoned that the present work efficiency is 100 percent higher than in the past. In the past, when rice seedlings were being grown, the peasants pretended that they did not see anything even if sparrows and rats came to eat the seeds. Now, there are peasants who are willing to spend money and put in time and energy. They surround the fields with plastic film and cover the fields with nets made of nylon string. As for handing in the public grain, they do this earlier than in the past years. At present, the problem is that the capacity of the granaries of certain grain stations is too small for so much grain.

"I Am Afraid That 1 Day Is Equal to 20 Years"

At present, are the peasants anxious? Yes. They are afraid of changes.

In Changsha, I heard such a story: In early September, a cadre asked a peasant why he did not spread manure on the Mandarin orange trees. The peasant said: "I am waiting for the 12th CPC National Congress." The cadre asked: "Why?" The peasant replied: "I want to see whether the policies of the 12th CPC National Congress change or not." The cadre said: "The practice of responsibility systems in the collective economy will not be changed for a long time." The peasant said: "I am afraid that 1 day is equal to 20 years."

This story vividly reflects that the peasants have the habit of being afraid of changes. The reporter heard many similar examples everywhere he went. Some people kept all the receipts, bills and vouchers in case people "check their accounts" in the future. There were some who deposited all their

earnings in the bank in case people "ask them to return the money" in the future. A person specializing in agriculture gave 80 chests of bees to 18 households. People asked him why he did so. He said: "If I have to stand on the stage (if I become the object of struggle) in the future, there will be more people who will share my fate."

The peasants' habit of being afraid of changes is caused by the fact that there were many changes in policy in history. When I talked with the peasants, they could give many examples in which "people stressed a policy when they had eaten enough rice and criticized the policies when they had not eaten enough rice." When you told them that the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee had summarized historical experience and that we would not return to the past, they felt doubtful and said that "that's like the lips of your mouth, they keep moving while you are talking." Another reason is that in signing contracts, a time limit of 3 years is usually set. The peasants have to consider the question of what to do after the 3 years have passed.

The comrades in the provincial capital said: The peasants are shouting that they are afraid of changes. Their chief purpose is to create public opinion so as to let leaders at all levels know that they hope the policies will not change; as for working in the fields and making sideline production plans, they are not in the least bit sluggish.

CSO: 4007/85

HUNAN HOLDS RURAL WORK CONFERENCE

HK231407 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] According to HUNAN RIBAO, at a recently held provincial rural work conference, the Provincial CPC Committee pointed out that 1983 will be the first year of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization as proposed by the 12th National Party Congress, the first year of enforcing the new constitution to strive for a good social order and political stability in our country for a long time to come and a year of prime importance for the implementation of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. In the coming new year, all fronts, all districts and all cadres should, in accordance with the spirit of instructions issued by the central leading comrades, set demands on themselves and see how they can create a new atmosphere, achieve new successes and make new contributions in all fields of work. All of them should strive to add new, dazzling splendor to the great cause of our country. By taking documents of the 12th National Party Congress and of the 5th Session of the 5th NPC as a powerful ideological weapon, we must really strengthen leadership, fully arouse the masses, inspire enthusiasm, emancipate our minds, pay simultaneous attention to the building of the two civilizations and grasp two kinds of production simultaneously. Following this year's bumper harvest of grain, we must strive for an increase of about 2 percent in 1983. We must strive for an even greater development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fishery and industry. We must guarantee a 4 percent but strive for a 5 percent increase in the total agricultural output value and must do out utmost to surpass it. At the same time, we must control the growth rate of population, keeping it under 12 per thousand.

To this end, we must give predominance to the following five aspects of work in 1983:

1. Further perfect the responsibility system in agricultural production in an all-round way. Facts show that there is great superiority in the system of contracting responsibility on the household or small group basis, with payment linked to output, which is now being widely instituted in our province. We must strive to perfect the system on a solid foundation.
2. Relax policies in order to strive to enliven commodity circulation. Leaders at all levels should study the problem of production and the problem

of circulation as well. First of all, we must make a success of reforming the system of supply and marketing cooperatives and restore its commercial nature of collective ownership. In addition, while ensuring state commerce in a leading position, we must fully develop collective trade of peasants and allow the necessary development of individual trade.

3. Insist on paying simultaneous attention to two kinds of production. In agricultural production, it is necessary to further implement the principle of actively promoting diversification without any relaxation of grain production. Grain production is one of the favorable situations in our province, so the area sown to grain must be kept stable. Meanwhile, we must grasp well the production of industrial crops and the production of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, fishery and industry.

4. Further intensify political and ideological work in the rural areas. In the coming winter and spring, the primary task of political and ideological work in the rural areas is to extensively publicize and earnestly study documents of the 12th National Party Congress and the new constitution to ease the fear of change and the fear among the masses of getting rich and to encourage them to follow the path of getting rich through labor.

5. Really grasp the education of party member cadres and strengthen the building of leading bodies at grass-roots levels.

CSO: 4007/85

BRIEFS

HUNAN LOW-YIELD FIELDS TRANSFORMED--With the approval of the state council, 850,000 mu of low yield cotton fields in the province are to be changed into grain fields beginning this year. Previously, the province had a total of 2.5 million mu of cotton fields, of which 1/3 were scattered and low yield cotton fields, with an output of 50-60 or even 40 jin of cotton per mu, due to high cost and low income, it was not worthwhile to plant cotton. The retained area of 1.65 million mu of cotton fields is mainly in the area of Dongting Lake and Hegu Plain where peasants are well known for their experience in planting cotton. Provided we stabilize and perfect the responsibility system in the production of cotton, promote new experience in planting cotton and do our utmost to raise per mu output, the total output value of cotton will not greatly decrease. To arouse the peasants' enthusiasm for developing production, the provincial government has decided to take concrete measures to simplify the settling procedures between grassroots purchasing units and cotton peasants. Most of the readjusted cotton fields, except for a small part to be used to plant sugar cane, will be used to grow rice and other grain. [Text] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jan 83 HK]

HUNAN FISH-BREEDING--Hunan Province has achieved remarkable results in developing fish-breeding in paddy fields. The areas of paddy fields for breeding fish throughout the province last year reached some 1.4 million mu. Total output of fresh fish increased from some 4 million jin in 1980 to some 1.8 million jin last year. In a mu of paddy field, only 2 yuan is used to buy fry and several dozens of jin of fresh fish can be produced. [Text] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Feb 83 HK]

HUNAN RICE YIELD--Changsha, 19 Dec (XINHUA)--Hunan has reaped a total of 11.5 billion jin of rice from its 17 million mu of cross-bred rice acreage this year. This is a billion jin higher than 1981, the previous peak year. The per-mu rice yield is 10 jin higher than last year's, reaching 676 jin. Hunan has 3.1 million mu of cross-bred intermediate rice, and its per-mu yield has exceeded 800 jin for the first time. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0219 GMT 19 Dec 82 OW]

HUNAN CANE SUGAR OUTPUT--Output of cane sugar of the Hunan Provincial Agricultural Reclamation System in 1982 was some 36,000 tons, an increase of 27 percent over 1981. All eight vig sugar refineries of the Provincial

Agricultural Reclamation System increased production and made profits. Cane sugar is one of the main products of the Provincial Agricultural Reclamation System. [Text] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Feb 83 HK]

HUNAN STATE FARM PRODUCTION--While developing agricultural production, state-run farms in the province, after further reforming their economic structure, vigorously developed the processing industry of raw materials produced by themselves in 1982. The output of grain, cotton, oil crops, sugarcane, pigs, fresh fish, fruits and tea of state-run farms in the province increased greatly last year compared with the preceding year. The total industrial output value reached 188 million yuan in 1982, an increase of 12.1 percent over the preceding year. The total industrial and agricultural output value reached 415 million yuan, an increase of 10.4 percent over the preceding year. The profits reached 29.3 million yuan, a new high. [Text] [Changshan Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Feb 83 HK]

HUNAN PIG BUSINESS--In 1982 in Hunan Province, 9.57 million live pigs were purchased, 590,000 head more than in 1981; and 7.7 million pigs were sold, also 590,000 head more than in 1981. The province overfulfilled its state annual quotas for procurement and sales. [Text] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 9 Jan 83 HK]

HUNAN HYBRID RICE--Changsha, 9 Jan (XINHUA)--In 1982, Changde, Yiyang and Yueyang Prefectures in northern Hunan grew more than 1.9 million mu of hybrid rice, up 24 percent from 1981. As a result of the hybrid rice crops, total grain output in these three prefectures increased by more than 200 million jin in 1982, as compared with 1981. [Text] [OW101445 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0157 GMT 9 Jan 83]

HUNAN TREE PLANTING CONFERENCE--The provincial conference on all the people voluntary tree planting work concluded on 31 January. The conference emphasized that it is necessary to universally mobilize people of all nationalities throughout the province to unfold a voluntary tree planting, afforestation and greening drive. The conference was held by the Provincial CPC Committee and people's government. At the conference, the spirit of the national conference on all the people voluntary tree-planting work was communicated and carried out, the achievements and experiences were summarized on the all the people voluntary tree planting work in the province and the work of voluntary tree planting and afforestation was studied and arranged. Wan Da, second secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee and chairman of the Provincial Greening Committee, delivered a speech at the conclusion of the conference. According to statistics, 11.41 million people in the province took part in the voluntary tree planting work last year. With a total of about 63 million trees planted. The conference raised concrete demands for carrying out the work properly. [Text] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Feb 83 HK]

CSO: 4007/85

BRIEFS

JIANGSU AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--Various supply and marketing cooperatives in Jiangsu Province procured agricultural sideline products from peasants with a total value of 1.54 billion yuan during the period from January to October in 1982, an increase of more than 16 million yuan over the same period in 1981. During the period from January to October last year, the total quantity of chemical fertilizers, plastic sheets and farm implements provided by various supply and marketing cooperatives in Jiangsu Province to the rural areas increased by 11 percent, 15.9 percent and 8.3 percent respectively, compared with the same period in 1981. [Text] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jan 83 OW]

CSO: 4007/85

JIANGXI'S BAI ATTENDS MODEL PEASANTS' MEETING

OW041355 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Excerpts] The Jiangxi Provincial meeting of model agricultural workers and representatives of advanced collectives opened in Nanchang City on 1 February. [passage omitted] The entire hall was permeated with a warm atmosphere. Wang Zhaorong, standing committee member of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, declared the meeting open. Light melodies resounded through the hall.

A total of 621 model agricultural workers and representatives of advanced collectives were present at the meeting. Among them were new model workers emerging since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and veteran model workers of past years. Some of them were old people in their 70's, while some were 19-year-old young men. [passage omitted]

Responsible comrades of the provincial party, government and military organizations present at the meeting were Bai Dongcai, Xu Qin, Zhao Zhengyi, (Wang Shufeng), Zhao Zhijian, Wang Zhaorong, (Yu Xianche), (Bai Yongchun) and (Qian Jiamin) of the provincial party committee; Liu Junxiu, Luo Mengwen, Zhang Yuqing, Li Fangyuan and Xie Xianghuang of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Li Shizhang, Zhang Guozhen, Fang Qian, Zheng Xiaoxian and (Xu Shaolin) of the Provincial People's Government; Fang Zhichun, (Mai Zhaoyao), He Shikun, She Hanqing, Zhu Kaiquan, Liu Jianhu and Ni Nanshan of the Provincial CPPCC Committee; (Yao Fuhe) of the Provincial Military District; and (Xu Guangqi) of the Nanchang Army Academy. Responsible comrades of all departments concerned under the Provincial Party Committee and Provincial Government and mass bodies were also present at the meeting.

Zhao Zengyi, secretary of the Provincial Party Committee and acting governor of Jiangxi, spoke at the meeting. [passage omitted] He called for model agricultural workers and representatives of advanced collectives to play a vanguard and pacesetter role in implementing the central authorities' correct policies, spurring on rural reform, studying and applying science, raising rural scientific and technical levels, speeding up rural commodity circulation, promoting commercial reform and building rural spiritual civilization. [passage omitted] Comrade Zhang Guozhen made a report at the meeting. The report was entitled "Emancipate the mind, be brave to bring forth new ideas, create a new situation for Jiangxi in agriculture." [passage omitted]

CSO: 4007/85

JIANGXI

BRIEFS

JIANGXI GRAIN PROCUREMENT--As of 25 December 1982, Jiangxi had procured 4.13 billion jin of grain, overfulfilling the 1982 plan by 0.8 percent and showing an increase by 13.7 percent over the corresponding period of 1981.
[Text] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Dec 82 OW]

CSO: 4007/85

COMMENTARY ON PERFECTING RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

SK271038 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Station commentary: "Vigorously, Properly and Successfully Readjust and Perfect the Responsibility System"]

[Text] The commentary states: At present, the work of readjusting and perfecting the responsibility system in agricultural production has gradually spread and soundly developed across the province. However, some unfavorable situations have dropped up in a few localities. Some cadres abstain from leadership and wash their hands of the work. Being eager to fulfill a task and catch up with the planned schedule for progress, some cadres have gone too far in implementing the responsibility system. We should pay special attention to these problems.

The readjustment and perfection of the responsibility system in agricultural production should be conducted conscientiously and freely, but not in the manner of washing our hands of the work. Freely means we should emancipate our thinking and respect the will of the masses. Not washing our hands of the work means we should dare to hold and know how to hold a leading position. Practices of various rural communes and brigades in our province have proven that the system of signing contracts for specialized production and assigning payments in accordance with output is generally welcomed by the people. Leading cadres should not interfere with it for any reason, still less obstruct the readjustment of the responsibility system from the standpoint of their own personal gain.

At the same time, we should not adopt arbitrary measures in this regard because the situations of various production teams are different. The production teams which are unwilling to enact large scale assignment of responsibility should not be forced to do so. In enacting the system of large scale assignment of responsibilities, different measures should be given to the production teams at the middle and higher levels--which have more agricultural machinery and public accumulation, stronger production capacity and more aspects of the diversified economy--and to the production teams which rely on resold grain for food, rely on loans in production and rely on relief in livelihood. We should not mechanically apply measures in disregard of specific conditions. We should institute responsibility systems for our own localities in line with practical and local conditions and in accordance with the policy and regulations.

The commentary states: Readjusting and perfecting the responsibility system is painstaking and complicated work. It relates not only to many policy and practical issues but also to the people's ideology. Therefore, we must do this work carefully. We should advance this work only when quality is ensured. It is not permissible to arbitrarily accelerate the pace of this work and go too far in implementing the responsibility system. Cadres in various rural areas should fully respect the will of the masses, make the best use of the situation and guide mass work well so as to achieve success in readjusting and perfecting the responsibility system.

CSO: 4007/85

JILIN URGES MORE ATTENTION TO CONTRACTING SYSTEM

SK310544 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Station commentary: "Strive To Be Promoters in Enacting Contracting Systems and Conduct Management Work in Every Peasant Household"]

[Text] Rural areas throughout the province are engaging in the work to re-adjust contracting systems. The powerful role of the system of assigning farm output to individual households, which was brought into full play in wresting a bumper harvest in 1982, draws great attention among the broad masses of peasants. Across the province this year 90 percent of the production teams will enforce such contracting systems. Leading personnel at all levels, particularly grassroots cadres in rural areas, must adapt themselves to the newly and rapidly developed situation in rural areas and strive to be promoters in assigning farm output to individual households. As well as strengthen their leadership over the enactment of such contracting systems.

We should note that though the system of assigning farm output to individual households has exerted its superiority in practice, a number of grassroots cadres who have not totally gotten rid of the influence caused by the leftist line are still unable to adapt themselves to new managerial affairs. As a result, they are hard put to avoid raising this or that problem in implementing the task of enacting such contracting systems. Therefore, leading personnel at all levels must boldly go deep into reality to carry out investigations and study the new situation prevailing in the enactment of contracting systems and new issues emerging in this new situation, such as dealing with the relationship between conducting unified management and signing farm output for individual households, giving full scope to the efficacy of the economy and effectively protecting natural resources. All these issues should be properly handled through discussions held by leading comrades with the masses on the spot.

Along with the popularization of contracting systems, the workstyle and working methods of leading personnel should also change. It is wrong to regard the party branch as being of no use once the system of assigning farm output for individual households has been enacted well. In effect, it is also necessary for cadres to conduct management work among individual households after the enactment of contracting systems. In the past, cadres' work covered whole brigades or production teams, ringing bells when work started,

sponsoring meetings to appraise work points and conducting production operations in a massive and unplanned way. At present, their work covers several dozens or hundreds of households so that they should conduct their management work with every peasant household and even to each member of households. Each production link--such as signing production contracts in spring, conducting spring sowing operations, summer hoeing and autumn harvesting, and delivering grain to granaries--requires leading comrades and grassroots cadres to help every household achieve success in work. To catch up with the new situation, leading personnel are urged to realistically change their workstyle so as to grasp their work in painstaking and down-to-earth manner and to effectively block vague generalizations in their work.

We should also note that some persons are apt to be unrealistically optimistic because a bumper harvest was reaped in 1982. We should be clear that we are still facing the possible threat of a spring drought. Bringing into full play the role of contracting systems in wresting a bumper harvest this year by combatting natural disasters constitutes a task imposed on leading personnel at all levels and grassroots cadres, who should get well prepared for accepting it.

We should uphold the spirit of being highly responsible to the party and the people and, by harboring the ambition to create a new situation in our work, truly conduct management work in every peasant household so as to make contributions to developing production contracting systems and to creating a new situation in all fields of our province's agricultural modernization.

CSO: 4007/85

CIRCULAR ISSUED ON ILLEGAL FARMLAND OCCUPATION

SK310510 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] According to JILIN RIBAO, the Provincial People's Government recently issued a circular, urging localities throughout the province to generally deal with cases of illegally occupied educational farmland, which middle and primary schools use to popularize agricultural technology.

At present, there are over 11,000 farms run by communes throughout the province, covering over 430,000 mu of farmland. The incomes of these farms reached more than 31.7 million yuan in 1982. These farms are educational bases that render service for agricultural production and for popularizing new agricultural technology. Recently, production teams and individuals in some areas, however, have illegally occupied as much as 14,000 mu of these schools' farmland, according to incomplete statistics. Such illegal occupation still goes on.

The circular points out: Governments at all levels should attach importance to contradictions and problems stemming from the illegal occupation of farmland owned by schools and should actively do a good job in properly dealing with these cases.

The circular urges schools to uphold the correct work-study program and to strengthen their management and building of the farm land so as to make due contributions to developing farm land for popularizing agricultural technology, to training students to develop work habits and ability and to improving agricultural production.

CSO: 4007/85

BRIEFS

JILIN WATER CONSERVATION PROJECTS--In 1982, Jilin Province scored achievements in water conservation projects. According to statistics, by 15 November some 740,000 people across the province has engaged in water conservation projects. A 45 percent increase over the 1981 figure. And the province had completed 50 million cubic meters of earthwork and stonework, 24 percent over 1981. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 26 Jan 83 SK]

JILIN STATE FARMS--In 1982 the output, output value and profits of state farms and livestock farms across Jilin Province increased steadily. Total grain and soybean output reached 200 million jin, equal to the 1981 figure. Output value of diversified undertaking increased 8 percent over 1981 and that of industry and agriculture increased 10 percent. Some 11 million yuan of profits were gained, an increase of 22.3 percent over 1981. More than 5 million yuan of taxes were handed to the state. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 4 Feb 83 SK]

JILIN GRAIN PROCUREMENT--Jilin Province has procured 7.5 billion jin of grain, overfulfilling its annual procurement task by 34.8 percent. This year's grain and soybean production topped the all-time peak with a 2.3 percent increase over 1981. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 19 Dec 82 SK]

JILIN PROCUREMENT--In 1982, commercial departments across Jilin Province overfulfilled the annual procurement tasks of agricultural and sideline products by 7.6 percent, a 3 percent increase over 1981. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 26 Jan 83 SK]

CSO: 4007/85

MISUNDERSTANDING OF RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM EXISTS

SK231245 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 28 Nov 82 p 2

[Commentator's article: "The Cadre's Ideology Should Be the First to Clarify-- A Key Problem in Improving the Responsibility Systems in Agricultural Production"]

[Text] After summing up experiences, rural areas are currently defining and improving the responsibility systems in agricultural production. A year's practice has enabled the people to broaden their horizons and emancipate their minds. More and more production teams have selected the system of contracting farm work to individual households, which proves capable of fully arousing the masses enthusiasm. The situation is developing unexpectedly fast.

Generally speaking, the development of the work concerning the responsibility system is sound and embodies the principle of "taking a positive attitude and steady, safe steps," thanks to the efforts of all party organizations to take the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress as guidance and to extensively strengthen ideological and political work and organizational leadership. This is the main stream. However, following the full-scale development of the work, some noticeable problems arose in some areas. For instance, some production teams seized public properties by mob action, damaged collective capital goods, assigned to individuals those which should be placed under "unified management" or even distributed to commune members the forest areas that should be protected. Although such instances are few, they will cause great damage to the collective economy and adversely influence the whole situation if we allow them to go on without taking resolute measures to stop them. Leading organs at all levels should attach high importance to this.

Why do some areas have such problems? As far as we understand, the reasons are many, but the main one is that grassroots cadres in these areas still misunderstand the allocation of farm work to individual households. Some mistake it for "dividing up farmland for individual farming," thinking that "they are the same anyway and the farmland is to be divided up sooner or later." As a result, they acquiesce in commune members' mistakes with "one eye open and the other closed." Some cadres do not understand at all why we institute the system of contracting farm work to individual households. They think that with the institution of the system, the achievements of the

cooperative movement are destroyed in one moment and "30 years of hard work ends with preliberation practices brought back overnight." Because they are angry, they shut their eyes to the mistakes. Some cadres think that the system is detrimental to their own interests and that they can no longer gain any profit or act as "carefree kings." Therefore, they wash their hands of the work and attribute all the problems to party policies. In order to solve the problems arising from the system of contracting farm work to individual households, we should correct the understanding of grassroots cadres and help them get rid of the misunderstanding and enhance their understanding of party policies. This is the key.

The institution of the system of contracting farm work to individual households is a great change in rural production. It is understandable that rural grassroots cadres have this or that kind of misunderstanding when they encounter such a great change because of the long-standing "leftist" influence. The problem is that our leading organs at all levels should help them distinguish right from wrong and enhance their understanding. During the war years and in the years just after the PRC's founding, our party had a fine tradition, that is, whenever a new undertaking was started, the party explained the reasons to cadres at all levels, unified their thinking and relied on them to organize and mobilize the masses. However, over the past decade, this traditional way of doing work has gradually been forgotten. Many leading comrades have become accustomed to giving administrative orders and judging things as they stand instead of doing thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological and political work. When a policy is issued, they fail to clearly explain to grassroots cadres what should or should not be done and why. When relaying the CPC Central Committee's policies to grassroots cadres, most of them do nothing but repeat what the documents say, mentioning still less about why, on what basis and to counter what problems the CPC Central Committee formulated the policy and how the policy should be understood and implemented in line with actual rural conditions. There was once a situation in some places where many meetings on implementing "the documents of the CPC Central Committee" could not make grassroots cadres even understand what the documents talked about. This was a major reason why we failed to carry out certain work or why we turned good things into bad ones. Some of the problems arising from today's system of contracting farm work to individual households are actually another punishment for this simplistic way of doing work.

In our efforts to deal with the problems arising from the system of contracting farm work to individual households, we should earnestly learn from our past lessons. First of all, as required by the National Rural Ideological and Political Work Conference, we should successfully transmit and study the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress and, focusing on current rural policies, conduct successful ideological and political work toward grassroots cadres. We should bear the actual situation closely in mind and answer their questions [at once] so as to dissolve their misunderstanding--such questions as: Is the system of a socialist nature? Why is it? On what basis was it set forth? What is its advantage? Will it lead to "polarization"? Will it damage the collective economy? How should we correctly implement the system? What should we do? What should we not do? When they clarify their

understanding, their minds will be at ease and they will shoulder their responsibilities on their own and strengthen organizational leadership. Then, all the problems will be easy to solve. If we do not start from this basic point, we will "solve one problem only to find another cropping up." Of course, we should also set strict systems and regulations for the lower levels to follow. We should criticize or even punish cadres who cast off their leadership responsibility and handle, according to party discipline and state law, those who cause serious damage to collective properties. Only in this way can we ensure that the work to maximize the effectiveness of the responsibility systems develops along the correct path.

CSO: 4007/85

LIAONING DEVELOPS KEY, SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS

SK270614 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Excerpts] According to our sources, this year an additional 110,000 households in the province have become key and specialized households. The total number of key and specialized households has reached 179,000, accounting for 9.4 percent of the province's total peasant households. The development of these two kinds of households has promoted the rural commodity economy. [passage omitted] In the course of developing these households, many experts with professional skills and managerial knowledge have emerged. Their business has steadily expanded, professional skills further improved and the division of work has become more elaborate. [passage omitted]

At present, key and specialized households in the province mainly engage in livestock breeding. Some 174,000 households are engaging in raising hogs, chickens, sheep, rabbits, bees, fish martens, cattle and milk cows. Many key and specialized households have also emerged in the fields of crop planting, processing and service trades. In the course of developing commodity production, some key and specialized households cooperate with one another before and after the production.

CSO: 4007/85

BRIEFS

LIAONING MARINE PRODUCTS--At the Liaoning Provincial Work Conference on Breeding Marine Products, which was held from 28 January to 2 February, Deputy Governor Zhao Qi said: Except for prawns, all marine products can be marketed by producers themselves or marketed on a commission basis by supply and marketing cooperatives. The people in marine products producing areas are allowed to market their products in other areas and the people in other areas can purchase marine products in producing areas. In addition, individuals and households should be encouraged to breed marine products at sea shores. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Feb 83 SK]

LIAONING GRAIN PRODUCTION--In Liaoning Province, 24 counties have each sold more than 100 million jin of marketable grain to the state. Twenty-one of them have overfulfilled their grain procurement tasks for this year. The marketable grain sold by these counties amounts to more than 80 percent of the provincial procurement quota. Among these counties, Changtu County has sold 830 million jin, Haicheng County 500 million jin, Xinmin County 410 million jin, and Tieling, Dawa and Liaozhong counties 300 million jin each. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 24 Dec 82 SK]

CSO: 4007/85

ZHOU HUI SPEAKS AT VEGETABLE WORK MEETING

SK061105 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] The regional meeting of vegetable company managers was recently held to discuss ways to improve vegetable production, supply and marketing work in 1983. Five concrete measures were advanced at the meeting. Comrade Zhou Hui listened to reports and delivered a speech at the meeting held on 29 January.

Comrade Zhou Hui pointed out: Vegetable work is a major issue relating to thousands and thousands of households in the urban areas and affecting production, the people's livelihood and stability and unity in cities and towns. All quarters must exert efforts to do vegetable production and marketing work well in order to please the producers and the consumers. In addition, all localities must strive to reduce deficits and to basically achieve the goal of incurring no deficits in vegetable operations as soon as possible.

In line with the fact that Baotou City had instituted the system of letting peasant households assume full responsibility for most of the farm work in vegetable production, Comrade Zhou Hui said: The practice of Baotou City in instituting the responsibility system in vegetable production has proven that the long period of a backward situation in vegetable production resulted from the practice of eating from a common pot and the trammels of the leftist ideas. By implementing this system, we have freed ourselves from these trammels and achieved a basic turn for the better in vegetable production. Judging from the present situation, we still have problems in the purchase and sales of vegetables despite our continuous efforts to improve our work. One important thing we must do is to break with the practice of eating from a common pot.

In his speech, Comrade Zhou Hui, emphatically dwelt on four points in addition to discussing the issues on how to strengthen ideological and political work, how to gear the purchase and sales of vegetables to the needs of the new situation and how to create a new situation in this regard.

First, we must resolutely implement the contract system to break with the practice of eating from a common pot that exists in the purchase and sales of vegetables. Well-managed vegetable shops, while gradually reducing deficits and increasing profits, must enable the staff and workers to get more pay for more work and must pay what is deserved. They must adopt rational contract

systems and appropriate methods so as to closely link together the right, responsibility and profits of the staff and workers and to give full rein to their enthusiasm initiative and creativity. By so doing, we surely can solve the old unsolved problems in the purchase and sales of vegetables, such as a lack of vegetable networks, and personnel, poor professional skill, great losses and waste and big deficits.

Second, we must do away with the bureaucratic ways of doing things and enliven the circulation of vegetables. From a long-term perspective, we must solve this problem by carrying out structural reform. Under the present situation in which the system of organizations have not yet been restructured, large and medium-sized cities, on the one hand, must rely on all forms of contracting systems to solve this problem and on the other hand, must strive to develop more collectively-owned and individual business units under the precondition of still relying on the state-run business units so as to enable them to compete with and promote one another. By doing so, we can broaden the circulation channels of vegetables and greatly improve management work-style and service quality so as to satisfy the demand of the producers and consumers.

Third, we must proceed from the reality and solve the specific problems in the purchase and sales of vegetables in a fact-seeking way. Generally speaking, the implementation of a contract system in the production, purchase and sales of vegetables is correct and imperative. In the course of implementing this system, however, we must proceed from the actual situation in our own locality, and carry out the work actively, steadily and meticulously and in line with our ability and local conditions. If we cannot make a decision at the moment, we must make further research. We must make steady progress in this regard and gradually solve the problems concerning the purchasing and marketing links of vegetables. We must not copy mechanically in disregard of specific conditions in solving this problem.

Fourth, we must grasp the key point. As far as our region is concerned, we must attend to the production and marketing of vegetables in Hohhot, Baotou and Wuhai cities. The region needs to give only a general guidance to leagues, cities, banners and counties. All leagues, cities, banners and counties must also have their priorities. By doing so, we can do vegetable work on our own initiative.

Comrade Zhou Hui said in conclusion: At present, the spring season is approaching, all vegetable purchasing and marketing departments in all localities must go into action, actively coordinate with the contracted vegetable growing teams to cultivate vegetables so as to lay a strong foundation for better solving the problems concerning the purchase and sales of vegetables.

CSO: 4007/85

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL AFFORESTATION--On 25 January, the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee and the regional people's government held a meeting of responsible persons of the regional-level organs to relay the guidelines of the National Conference on the All-People Voluntary Afforestation Work and the important instructions of Comrade Deng Xiaoping. Shi Guanghua, vice chairman of the region, presided over the meeting. In 1982 our region afforested 210,000 mu in urban areas, planted 38.77 million trees in rural areas, planted 181,500 square meters of flowers and planted 131,000 square meters of grass. Each person planted eight trees on the average. [Text] [SK120041 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jan 83]

NEI MONGGOL GRAIN PROCUREMENT--According to the Nei Monggol Regional Grain Department, as of 20 December, the region as a whole had procured and stored 2.025 billion jin of grain, overfulfilling the annual grain procurement task. Except for Jirem League [note following brief], all leagues and municipalities had fulfilled or overfulfilled the grain procurement plans. The quantity and quality of grains including wheat, millet, soybean, sorghum, are better than previous years. Meanwhile, the commune members are selling surplus grain to the state. [Text] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Dec 82 SK]

NEI MONGGOL LEAGUE INCOME--Jirem League, Nei Monggol Region, suffered a crop failure due to natural disasters in 1982. However, the average per capita income increased from 180 yuan in 1981 to 200 yuan this year. As of 10 December, savings deposits of commune members totalled 31 million yuan, double that of 1981. This league attributes all its achievements to the implementation of the responsibility system, the development of household sideline occupations and the diversified economy, which made up for its losses from the drought. [Text] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Dec 82 SK]

NEI MONGGOL GRAIN OUTPUT--Ju Ud League, Nei Monggol Region, has concentrated its efforts on building marketable grain bases. In 1982, this league harvested 1.32 billion jin of grain on its 4 million mu of marketable grain bases, accounting for 60 percent of the league's total grain output. [Text] [SK290142 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 82]

NEI MONGGOL COLD SPELL--Cold air from Siberia will bring strong winds and low temperatures to central and western parts of Nei Mongool on 21 and 22 December.

In Alxa and Ih Ju Leagues, most parts of Bayannur League, the northern parts of Ulanqab League and Xilin Gol League, the temperature will drop by 8 degrees and there will be wind of force six or seven. In other areas of the region, except for Hulun Buir and Da Higgan Leagues, the temperature will drop by 6 degrees and there will be wind of force five or six. [Text] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 82 SK]

NEI MONGGOL GRAIN PROCUREMENT--Bayannur League in Nei Monggol Autonomous Region has overfulfilled this year's grain procurement task. By 10 December, the league put 301.52 million jin of grain in storage, including 217.81 million jin of wheat, overfulfilling the annual procurement task by 81.5 percent. [Text] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Dec 82 SK]

CSO: 4007/85

CIRCULAR ON PROMOTING PEASANT AFFLUENCE

HK020417 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jan 83 p 1

[Report: "Ningxia Regional CPC Committee Calls On Everybody To Discuss How To Make the Peasants Become Prosperous More Speedily"]

[Text] A circular was issued by the CPC Committee of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region to the CPC committees at the prefectural, city and county levels, the CPC committees of all communes and the CPC committees and leading party groups of all relevant departments directly under the province. The circular calls for a wide discussion in the rural areas on the topic of "How To Make the Peasants Become Prosperous More Speedily." The full text reads as follows:

When quotas for grain production can be surely fulfilled, it is necessary to thoroughly arouse and guide the peasants to explore new ways to increase production so that they will be able to become rich more speedily. This should become a guideline in the minds of leading comrades at all levels, especially leading comrades engaged in rural work. And it should also become a major task in implementing the 12th National Party Congress spirit in the countryside. To this end, the regional CPC committee has decided that a wide discussion should start now in the rural areas on the topic of "How To Make the Peasants Become Prosperous More Speedily." Through this discussion, we must further mobilize the broad sections of cadres and commune members to study and grasp the essence of the party's rural policies. We must pool the wisdom and efforts of everyone, sum up experiences, seek unity of thinking and work in a down-to-earth manner to arouse the peasants' enthusiasm for getting rich through hard work and explore new ways in this aspect so as to make new contributions to developing the new situation which has been created in the rural areas.

1. Enhance the understanding of and strengthen leadership over the discussion. The discussion on the topic of "How To Make the Peasants Become Prosperous More Speedily" is an important content in the present political and ideological work in the countryside and a good way to educate the masses. The CPC organizations at all levels in the rural areas must pay high attention and give more leadership to it. The discussion must be linked with the study of the 12th Party Congress spirit and the party's rural policies and must be connected with the efforts of changing the face of local areas. Cadres, party

members, CYL members and model peasants must play the leading role in the discussion.

2. Thoroughly mobilize the masses to hold the discussion in depth. The discussion is a good self-education for the masses. In the discussion, we must develop a democratic style, learn from the masses with an open mind, follow the mass line and learn in particular from the peasants who have made new contributions and new creative efforts in recent years. We must be adept at spotting and cultivating activists in the study and discussion, give full play to the role of peasant associations, the CYL, women's federations, militia and other mass organizations and call on cadres and the masses of all circles and trades to take an active part in the discussion. NINGXIA RIBAO might provide a special column for the discussion on "How To Make the Peasants Become Prosperous More Speedily" by publishing articles of cadres and commune members and reports relating to the discussion so as to continuously push the discussion forward and in depth.

3. The discussion must be closely linked with production. We must combine the discussion with reality and problems vital to the interests of the masses. We must sum up the practical experiences of the masses and make use of fruits of the discussion in developing production, overcoming poverty and creating affluence. We must punctually utilize the enthusiasm kindled by the discussion and rationalization proposals to spur production. In line with the specific conditions in the rural areas, the study and discussion can be varied in forms, such as peasant evening schools, political study, literacy classes and technical knowledge courses. Anyway, importance must be attached to achieving good results and avoiding formalism.

4. Departments of industry, transportation, commerce, trade, science, techniques, culture, education and public health should all be concerned with and participate in the discussion. They must make great efforts to help open more channels for the flow of farm and sideline products, supply the means of production in time, provide necessary facilities for processing and storing farm and sideline products, convey more scientific and technical knowledge and market information to the rural areas so as to make joint efforts to bring about a boom to the rural economy and to make the peasants become prosperous more speedily.

The regional CPC committee urges: The broad sections of cadres and commune members should take an active part in the discussion with a sense of being masters of their own affairs, cast away misgivings, free themselves from the influence of "leftist" ideology and be bold to make creative efforts, make suggestions and exchange views so as to dedicate their wisdom and vigor to the common goal--quadruple the gross annual output value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century.

'NINGXIA RIBAO' ON HELPING PEASANTS BECOME RICH

HK021027 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jan 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Make Suggestions and Efforts So That the Peasants Become Prosperous More Speedily"]

[Text] It is one of the central guiding ideologies of leading comrades at all levels, particularly leading comrades engaged in rural work, to make the peasants become prosperous more speedily. To organize well the discussion of "How To Enable the Peasants To Become Prosperous More Speedily" is one of our important work methods in carrying out ideological and political education that has a mass line character.

It is the consistent guiding ideology of the party and fundamental demand of building a socialist modernized agriculture to lead the peasants [to] take the road to becoming rich together. Out of the 1 billion people in China, 800 million are peasants. Provided the 800 million peasants become rich speedily through hard work, more raw materials will be supplied to industry by agriculture, wider markets will be opened for industrial goods and the construction funds and state revenue will also increase at a quicker rate, so this will inevitably become the mightiest motive force in promoting the development of industry.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the leadership bodies at all levels in our region have conscientiously carried out the various principles and policies of the party in rural work, corrected the erroneous ideas of the "leftist" deviation, energetically aroused the initiative of the peasants, promoted the development of production and increased the income of commune members. Particularly after universally implementing the production system of contract responsibility with payment linked to output in the past 2 years, we extended the decision-making rights of the peasants, put an end to the disadvantages of egalitarianism and further stimulated the enthusiasm of the broad masses of commune members who were eager to become rich through hard work. We achieved overall development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery, and there was a marked increase in the income of the commune members. A substantial number of rich and rather rich households emerged in many communes and brigades. Production developed, their standard of living improved and the peasants beamed with joy. Never before has the situation in rural areas been so gratifying and prosperous.

All this shows that the policy proposed by the party to be rich through hard work and enable the peasants to become prosperous more speedily is absolutely correct and has been well received by the broad masses.

However, due to the influence of the erroneous ideas of the "leftist" deviation and the lack of our publicity and education, there are not a few comrades who still do not correctly and profoundly understand the party's policy of becoming rich through hard work. There are even some comrades who still have muddled ideas. They are afraid of becoming rich and fear "polarization." They set the proposal of becoming rich together against letting a part of the people become rich first. They still reproach those "conspicuous households" in rural areas who are good at handling production and operations, and who became rich first through hard work and, therefore, are not bold enough to fully arouse and guide the masses to become rich through hard work. All this is incorrect. It is our final aim to let everyone become rich, but this is not equal to and is impossible to let all become rich at the same time. It is because we adhered to the principle of "to each according to his work" at the present stage and there existed in the reality of rural areas the phenomena of more or less labor force and the difference of strong and weak, local conditions, every individual's diligence and operation management level, it is inevitable for the outcome of the situation that some people become rich first and some others later and that some communes, brigades and commune members become rich first. This is an inevitable law in the economic development of rural areas and it is completely different from the polarization caused by the exploitation class in the old society. We must also be aware that by letting some communes, brigades and commune members being rich first, they can play an exemplary role and it will be more advantageous to lead and promote everybody being rich in common. At present, there has emerged a phenomenon in the rural areas within irrigation zones of some specialized households leading the masses around them in developing specialized production and they have markedly increased their income. The examples of peasants being rich have further effectively proved this point. Certainly we have to oppose those handful of people who violate state decrees, engage in speculation and dishonest practices and who become rich by foul means.

There are also some commune members in rural areas who expect to become rich but do not know how to follow the road to prosperity. Therefore, it is necessary for our leaders and departments at all levels to specifically organize and guide them. According to the experience of many places, the rural areas can become rich only by taking the way of developing agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fishery in an all round way and comprehensive operation by agriculture, industry and commerce. We must not only practice intensive farming, be good at utilizing limited farmland, raising the unit area yield and seeking results, but also fully utilize the various resources in line with local conditions, tap new sources and energetically develop diversified economy. Under the prerequisite of ensuring the stable increase of grain, we must make an issue of things other than the cultivated land for grain and gradually increase the proportion of industry, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and industrial crops in production. At present, there have emerged large numbers of various kinds of households doing

specialized jobs and specialized households that fully utilized the fragmentary funds and labor forces, gave full play to the various experts and skillful craftsmen in rural areas and promoted the development of commodity production. This is an important means for the peasants to become prosperous. We must energetically support and develop it.

It is the task of the party to make peasants become rich speedily. We must further emancipate our minds, start up the machinery and try by every means to make suggestions and efforts to enable the peasants to become rich speedily and not regard this as a matter merely for the agricultural departments. For instance, opening a wide range of circulation channels, promoting the development of commodity production, strengthening the processing, storage, transportation, techniques, information, credit and supply and marketing of various production in rural areas; the service work in all fields; strengthening the popularization of science, reforming rural education, training qualified personnel for rural construction and so on are all advantageous to the development of agricultural production. This is bound to involve the various departments of the superstructure when we promote the prosperity of rural areas. Therefore, the departments of industry, finance and trade, science and technology, education and culture, public health, communication, transportation and so on must all firmly establish the viewpoint of serving the peasants and the development of agriculture, serving and enabling them to become rich and supporting agriculture from all aspects so as to meet the needs of the rapid development of agriculture. Leaders at all levels must enthusiastically and actively serve the people, the grass-roots levels and production, conscientiously implement the line, principle and policies formulated by the 12th CPC Congress, rely on the broad masses and intellectuals and dedicate themselves to the building of new rural areas with a high level of material civilization and spiritual civilization, so as to make the socialist cause in rural areas more flourishing and prosperous.

CSO: 4007/85

NINGXIA HOLDS REGIONAL RURAL WORK CONFERENCE

HK110349 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jan 83 p 1

[Report: "Further Carry Out Lenient Policies To Create a New Situation in Agriculture"]

[Text] The Regional Rural Work Conference opened yesterday in Yinchuan to convey the spirit of the national meeting of party secretaries in charge of agriculture and the central documents concerned and to discuss steps for further relaxing rural economic policies and developing the new situation in agriculture. People attending the committee include secretaries of prefectural (city) and county CPC committees and deputy secretaries in charge of agriculture in these committees, secretaries of commune party committees and responsible comrades of the prefectural (city) and county departments concerned, totalling more than 500.

Yesterday's meeting was presided over by Comrades Hei Boli and Ma Quingnian. Comrade Xue Hongfu conveyed the spirit of the national meeting of party secretaries in charge of agriculture, the relevant central documents and the speeches by central leaders. Comrade Xue Hongfu pointed out: The central documents have summed up the experience in implementing the production responsibility system in rural areas since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, analyzed the new situation in the countryside and laid down all-round plans for further developing the new situation in agriculture in accordance with the spirit of the 12th Party Congress. Consequently, the documents are very important. They are the programs guiding us to develop the rural economy, properly handle rural work, continue to develop the excellent situation in agriculture, speed up the building of the two civilizations in the countryside and ensure the realization of the objective for agricultural development. They are powerful weapons for us to act correctly and effectively. The documents are of great significance in rural work and in the work of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. He required that all party and government departments throughout the region strive to further emancipate their minds and more boldly carry out reform. They should work more effectively and serve the people, grassroots units and production in an enthusiastic and positive manner, earnestly implement the line, principles and policies decided by the 12th Party Congress and rely on the vast number of peasants and intellectuals to make contributions to the building of a socialist new countryside with a high degree of material and spiritual civilization so that the rural socialist cause will be more flourishing.

CSO: 4007/85

MA XIN SPEAKS AT NINGXIA WORK CONFERENCE

HK110844 Yingchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 2 Feb 83 pp 1, 2

[Report: "Regional Rural Work Conference Closes, Important Speech Delivered by Regional Secretary Ma Xin"]

[Text] The 10-day regional rural work conference closed triumphantly on 1 February. The conference relayed the spirit of the National Agricultural Conference of Secretaries and relevant central documents, discussed the problem of further relaxing the rural economic policy, and listened to a report by Lin Hujia, head of the "Sanxi" [0005 6007] leading group of the state council, and its deputy head, Comrade Li Ruishan. Experiences in relaxing the rural economic policy, introducing the production responsibility system and properly handling the building of the two civilizations were exchanged. The whole body of comrades present held heated and serious discussions on how to further emancipate the mind, relax policy restrictions and develop the new situation that we have created in agriculture. It was unanimously held that we must stir ourselves, dare to make reforms, vie to be promoters in creating a new situation in agriculture, and make more contributions toward the overall rejuvenation of the rural economy.

The conference held on 1 February was presided over by Comrade He Baili, secretary of the Autonomous Regional CPC Committee. Comrade Ma Xin, secretary of the Autonomous Regional CPC Committee and chairman, gave an important speech entitled "Emancipate the Mind, Be Bold in Reform, and Further Carry Forward the New Situation in Agriculture in Our Region." Xue Hongfu, Ma Sizhong, Chen Jingbo, Shi Yulin, Xia Shiping, Chen Hao and other party and government leaders of the autonomous region attended the conference. Comrade Li Qianfeng of the Rural Policy Research Office of the secretariat of the CPC Central Committee also attended the conference.

In his speech, Comrade Ma Xin said that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a new situation, never known before, has appeared in agriculture in our region. First, agriculture has begun to enter a period of steady development. In the 4 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, except 1979, when total grain output did not reach 2 billion jin because of natural disasters, we have for the past 3 years achieved an annual output of more than 2.3 billion jin. Despite serious natural disasters affecting mountain areas in 1982, total grain output in the

whole region still reached 2.35 billion jin. For areas irrigated with water from the Huanghe River, there has been a steady increase in output in the past several years. Total grain output for 1982 reached 2.05 billion jin, breaking the 2 billion jin barrier for the first time. This was the highest level recorded in history. In the past several years, there has also been relatively great development in forestry, animal breeding and fishery, and in the enterprises run at the commune and brigade levels. In 1982, total output value for multiple undertakings and commune- and brigade-level enterprises in the whole region reached 315 million yuan, an increase of 72 percent over 1978. The percentage that it accounted for in the total agricultural output value rose from 28 percent in 1978 to 43 percent. Second, agriculture has begun to change from an economy of self-sufficiency and semi-self-sufficiency to commodity production. There have appeared a number of specialized households, priority households and new economic combination enterprises. Up to now, the number of "two kinds of households" in the whole region has risen to more than 11,000. The two counties of Zhongwei and Helan, known for relatively quick development, have accounted for 10 percent and 8.4 percent, respectively, of the number of such rural households. The items handled included not only farming, animal breeding, processing and service trades but also handicrafts, forestry, gathering, transportation, and so forth. Third, traditional agriculture has begun to change to modern agriculture. A passion for science has seized the countryside. Last year, a total of 10,000 science and technology demonstration households were established in the countryside of the whole region, with more than 540,000 booklets printed on scientific farming. There were more than 138,000 attendees at various technical training classes. In areas irrigated with water led from the Huanghe River, 530,000 mu of bumper harvest wheat land and 100,000 mu of bumper harvest paddyfields have resulted. There have emerged many typical examples with bumper harvests claimed on wide stretches of land. Relatively great achievements have also been made in such fields as the cultivation and popularization of fine seed strains, covering land with a protective coating, and so forth. Fourth, peasants' income has shown a general increase. In 1982, the per-capita income for the countryside of the whole region reached 215 yuan, an increase of 84.5 percent when compared with 1978 figures. Fifth, the peasants' spiritual outlook has undergone great changes. With the increasing growth of the rural economy and an ever greater improvement in the peasants' standard of living, the masses of peasants have shown more passionate love for the party and for socialism. Their socialist activism has never run so high as it does not.

Comrade Ma Xin stressed that 1983 is the first year of the 12th CPC National Congress's call for creating a new situation in all fields of endeavor and is also the first year for our carrying out the new constitution in the struggle for lasting peace in the country. We must seriously carry out the line and general and specific policies defined at the 12th CPC National Congress. We must be more emancipated in our mind, a bit bolder in reform and a bit more realistic in our approach to work, and strive to serve the people, serve the grassroots levels and serve production. The new year must be marked with a new atmosphere, new achievements and new contributions. We must add new luster to our great cause. We must enable the vast countryside to prosper economically and to thrive politically. He said that to stabilize and perfect the agricultural responsibility system remains the main task in our

current rural work. The contract responsibility system of linking remuneration with production is a great move made by our peasants under the leadership of our party and is a new development of the Marxist theory on agricultural cooperation in practice in our country. We must sum up experiences, raise our awareness and continue to eliminate the influence of "leftist" thinking and to properly solve the problem still found in certain areas where the cadres are afraid of what is "right" and the masses are afraid of change. We must unify everyone's awareness concerning the central line and general and specific policies. We must correctly handle the relations between the "whole" and the "part," take local features into consideration and refrain from applying the same fixed rule to every case. We must establish and perfect the contract system. We must energetically introduce the technology contract responsibility system and the on-the-job responsibility system for cadres. We must seriously do a good job of helping impoverished families. He said that we must further relax policy restrictions and make reforms in a resolute and orderly manner. To seek modernization, we must make a series of reforms. Without reform there can be no modernization. The reform in agriculture is off to a good start and is leading the way. It has not only paved the way for its own development but has also produced a profound effect on the development of the whole national economy. We must increase our sense of urgency about making reforms, strive to be promoters of reform, and make the people rich and the country prosperous through reform. Agricultural reform is leading the way. Other fronts and departments must catch up. He said that we must stir ourselves, give full play to superior features and stimulate the overall development of agriculture, forestry, animal breeding, sideline occupations and fishery.

We must step up the buildup of a commodity grain base in the area with the Huanghe River as a source for irrigation. We must firmly and unswervingly carry out the guideline of "never relaxing grain production efforts and energetically develop a diversified economy." We must open up new grain bases in an active and planned manner, energetically develop the processing of grain and other agricultural and subsidiary products, actively promote a diversified economy, and properly handle the work concerning state farms. Mountainous areas must continue to carry out the guideline of "energetically growing trees and grass, develop animal breeding as a spur of agriculture, and seek an overall development of agriculture, forestry, animal breeding, sideline occupations and fishery, with local features in mind. Under the energetic support of the state, we must seek rejuvenation through self-reliance and strive to change the features of poverty as quickly as possible. He said that the whole region must take effective measures and seriously get rid of the three big potential threats, such as the excessive felling of trees, the reduction in farmland and a population explosion.

In conclusion, Comrade Ma Xin said that to further carry forward the new situation in agriculture, the most important thing is to strengthen and improve the leadership of party committees at all levels. We must strengthen rural ideological and political work, and let ideological and political work permeate through economic work and various other tasks and through various policies and production activities. We must combine education in communism with the thorough implementation of the party's existing policy. We must act in line

with reality so that ideological and political work can have a target and hold its attraction. We must strengthen the building of basic-level rural leading groups and pay attention to selecting from among middle-aged and young people cadres with actual experience and scientific knowledge to reinforce basic-level leading groups. We must overcome the erroneous trend on the part of certain comrades to look down upon intellectuals and belittle knowledge. Leaders at all levels must take practical measures, change their style, arouse their spirits, go deep into the midst of the real world, make investigations and studies, unearth new problems, sum up new experience and create a new situation.

Comrade He Baili also spoke at the meeting. He said that reform dominated the current meeting. Reform was the main guiding idea. Agriculture was the vanguard and the base. We must effect reforms centering on the development of agricultural production, take the improvement of economic results as the target, take the strengthening of political and ideological work as a guarantee, formulate plans, firmly carry out relevant measures, change the style, become united as one and to struggle for new victories.

CSO: 4007/85

SUCCESS REPORTED IN TRIAL PLANTING OF HIGH-YIELD RICE

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 18 Dec 82 p 1

[Article: "Success in Test planting of Hybrid Rice in Region. Test Planting This Year of 52-odd Mu Produces Yields Averaging More Than 1,380 Jin Per Mu and a High of 1,640 Jin Per Mu For An All-time High Yield From a Single Rice Crop"]

[Text] Heartening results have been obtained following 5 years of test planting of Qiuling A x C57 hybrid rice in the Ningxia-Hui Autonomous Region, particularly in test plantings this year at numerous places.

Qiuling A x C57 hybrid rice was introduced into the region from Shenyang in Liaoning Province in 1978. Following small area tests, it was test planted this year on 52.49 mu on five state farms, superior variety breeding farms, and at 14 sites in seven counties of the Yellow River diversion irrigated area for yields averaging 1,388.8 jin per mu. Two sites produced yields averaging more than 1,500 jin. Hybrid rice test planted at the Seventh Brigade of the Balanghu Farm averaged yields of 1,640 jin per mu to create a new record in the region for yields from a single rice crop. The lowest yield was 1,188.2 jin per mu.

Qiuling A x C57 hybrid rice has numerous outstanding characteristics. Outstanding physiological characteristics manifested include the following: a well-developed root system, strong tillering, long panicles with numerous grains, strong resistance, and suitability for growing in medium and low yield areas. Outstanding economic benefits manifested include: small quantity of seeds sown, suiting it to sparse sowing. Only 6 to 7 jin per mu of seeds are sown, a saving of about 25 jin per mu as compared with Jingyin No 29 rice. Since this hybrid's parent pairs are geng rice types, rice quality is better than from Jingyin No 39; it is oilier; and it is more tasty. This hybrid rice is valuable for promotion in the Yellow River diversion irrigated area of the region.

Yields from Jingyin No 39, the dominant variety currently being grown in the Yellow River diversion irrigated area, amount to about 1,000 jin per mu, while the hybrid rice produces yields averaging 200 to 300 jin per mu more than Jingyin No 39. If spread over wide areas of the Yellow River diversion irrigated area, rice output will increase greatly.

PEASANT ASSOCIATION CONGRESS FOR LATE MARCH

HK031225 Yingchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jan 83 p 1

[Report: "First Congress of Regional Peasant Association To Be Held in Late March"]

[Text] According to the office of the leading group for preparation for the founding of [the] peasant association under the Regional CPC Committee, the leading group has decided to convene the First Congress of the Regional Peasant Association in late March this year.

The convention of the First Congress of the Regional Peasant Association will be one of the happiest political events for the people of all nationalities throughout the region. In conscientiously implementing the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and the spirit of the 5th Session of the 5th NPC, our vast number of peasants must properly carry out ideological and political work in rural areas, do a good job in building socialist material and spiritual civilization in rural areas, vigorously promote the activities of family planning propaganda month, launch the grand discussion on how to make the peasants get rich more rapidly, appropriately work out the relevant plans, make all preparations for reaping a good harvest this year, and thus greet the founding of the Regional Peasant Association with actual deeds.

CSO: 4007/85

'NINGXIA RIBAO' URGES SUPPORTING 'TWO HOUSEHOLDS'

HK140244 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 28 Feb 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Support the Development of the 'Two Households' and Speed Up the Process of Becoming Rich"]

[Text] Households doing specialized jobs and specialized households are new things that have emerged in our rural economy. Their development facilitates giving play to the initiative of thousands of households and adds new vigor to the development of the diversified economy. They will continue to enliven our rural economy, speed up the process of the rural masses of people becoming rich and develop the new situation that has already been created in our agriculture.

At present, the "two households" have been developing in our region's rural areas and are giving rise to a demand for cooperation and combination in various fields. However, judging the overall situation, the development of the "two households" in our region's rural areas is not quick and is still encountering resistance. Because of the remnant poisonous influence of "leftism," some leading cadres and masses of commune members still fail to clearly understand the party's policies. Some cadres dare not or will not take a clear-cut stand to support the development of the "two households" or to help the peasants to become rich through labor. Some peasants have the desire to become rich, but they are apprehensive of being cut off as "tails" in the future when there will be a change in the policy. Therefore, all localities should continue to organize their cadres and masses to satisfactorily study the party's policies on rural economy, emancipate their minds and raise their understanding of the great significance of developing the "two households." They should make their cadres and masses really understand that the past practice of egalitarianism in eating from the same big pot only made everybody poor. Only by acting according to the party's policies, leading everyone to give play to the favorable factors of the state and opening up as many channels for developing production as possible can we open the door to wealth and create and develop a new situation in our agriculture. In this aspect, Zhongwei County has already made progress ahead of us. It has provided all the areas in our region with some experiences for reference. The leading groups at all levels should prepare public opinion for the development of the "two households." The leaders at all levels should personally visit these households and take a clear-cut stand to support them and

help them overcome their apprehensions. They should really give these households political support, financial aid and technical and management guidance. They should, moreover, provide convenience and suggest methods to the households that want to become rich but cannot find enough methods and means to do this. They should enable the "two households" to relatively vigorously develop in the new year.

Rural "two households" are new things, therefore, we should pay particular attention to the new situation and problems that will crop up in the process of their development. At present, we should pay attention to the trend of cooperation and combination that has already emerged in the development of the "two households." We should earnestly help these households to solve the problems related to market information, purchases and marketing, processing, transportation, storing, technical guidance, popularization of technology and prevention of pestilence. By so doing, we will promote the "two households" to develop as quickly as possible and make new contributions to making our economy prosperous and quadrupling our output value!

CSO: 4007/85

BRIEFS

AFFORESTATION ADVANCES--Yinchuan, 27 Jan (XINHUA)--Trees were planted last year on 1.2 million hectares in the area planned for the gigantic network of tree shelter belts running 7,000 kilometers through northern China, according to the bureau in charge of the massive undertaking under the Ministry of Forestry. Since 1978, 4.85 million hectares have been planted under the project, known as the "green great wall," which involves 11 provinces and autonomous regions and Beijing Municipality from northeast to northwest. Areas afforested in the last five years already approach the total planted in the 28 years prior to 1978. The greening is expected to benefit those areas which suffer from wind and sand storms and the worst soil erosion in China. Some of the trees will help conserve the headwaters of rivers and some will serve as firewood. To date, the bureau reports that the survival rate for trees planted in recent years has reached 61 percent, compared to 33 percent before 1978 and the cost last year was 30 percent lower than 1978. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 27 Jan 83 0830 OW]

CSO: 4020/55

MA WENRUI AT MEETING ON MOUNTAIN REGIONS

HK030605 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jan 83 p 1

[Report by reporter Ren Zhongnan [0117 0022 0589]: "Shaanxi Holds Conference on Construction of Mountain Region in Southern Shaanxi"]

[Text] Policy is to be further relaxed in order to exploit the Qinba "Treasure Mountain." This was the key topic of discussion during the 3-day conference which was closed yesterday in Xian on the construction of mountain regions in southern Shaanxi.

The leading cadres from the Provincial CPC Committee, the government and the three prefectures and the counties in southern Shaanxi held a special meeting on the construction of the mountain region. First secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee Ma Wenrui and other leading cadres of the committee and provincial government attended the meeting after the conference of cadres at three levels held by the Provincial CPC Committee.

Comrade Ma Wenrui delivered a speech yesterday afternoon at the closing of the meeting. He said: Soon after I came to Shaanxi in 1979, I visited, together with comrades from departments concerned, some counties in Hanzhong and Ankang to make investigations, and then continued my journey to Shangluo Prefecture. The mountains I have seen are really "treasure mountains" which offer bright prospects for future development. Unfortunately, the people there have become poorer and poorer because of the long-standing "leftist" ideological influence and due to the fact that they did not live in the mountains or else they lived in the mountains but did not look after them. Because they only lived on the 10 percent farmland and ignored the superior features of the 80 percent mountains, they themselves bound their hands and feet and followed a path which became more and more inaccessible. People in some localities have proposed that we should build a granary on the "10 percent farmland" and establish banks in the "80 percent mountains." What the people vividly depict is correct. We should do a good job in grain production and at the same time we should bring the role of our superior features into full play in order to vigorously promote a diversified economy. As regard most areas in southern Shaanxi, the leadership should stress diversified economic development. This is a production policy to bring order out of chaos, a great change in the agricultural production setup and a change in the way of thinking.

He added that we must further emancipate our minds and relax the economic policy in order to speed up the construction of the mountain region in southern Shaanxi. Many years of experience has proved that the hands and feet of the masses were bound by only shouting slogans on promoting a diversified economy while actually tightening the policies. This practice has failed to promote a diversified economy. In particular, the policy must be greatly relaxed in the localities which are inaccessible to communications and transport. Apart from the commodity circulation channels which should be cleared by the commercial and marketing and supply units, after fulfilling their task of selling agricultural products and sideline products to the state, the peasants are allowed to market the surplus products. Individuals are allowed to purchase, to sell, and to forward goods on a commission basis. They are also allowed to transport goods for sale along the way. Our objective is to promote commodity circulation, not to throw goods away. We want to promote production, not to hamper the growth of production.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary and Vice Governor Jiang Yi delivered a speech entitled: "Emancipate the Mind, Relax Policies and Accelerate the Exploitation and Construction of the Mountain Region in Southern Shaanxi." He pointed out that what we mean by being more than self-sufficient in grain in southern Shaanxi refers to the whole region as a unit. We should set different demands on every county, every commune and every brigade in line with local conditions. Some areas should be more than self-sufficient in grain, and supply commodity grain to the state; some should be self-sufficient in grain, and some should be partly self-sufficient in grain, with the proportion of grain deficiency made up by the state. We should not indiscriminately and endlessly shout the slogan that every county, every commune and every brigade must be "More Than Self-Sufficient in Grain."

The Provincial CPC Committee and government have adopted an 11-point resolution relating to several policies for building up the mountain region in southern Shaanxi. This decision has been distributed in the Conference on Construction of Mountainous Region in Southern Shaanxi. The 11-point decision has formulated specific regulations for relaxing the policies of forestry, husbandry, processing and extraction industry, cooperative and individual trade, specialized households engaged in diversified economy and other specialized households, and on stabilizing the cadre force in the mountain areas.

CSO: 4007/85

DEVELOPMENT OF MOUNTAINOUS AREAS

OW130920 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 13 Feb 83

[Text] Xi'an, February 13 (XINHUA)--The Shaanxi provincial government has decided to allocate 26 million yuan and 11,000 tons of grain a year from 1983 to 1985 to speed up the development of the mountain areas in the southern parts of the province.

The allocation will be used to develop a diversified economy and upgrade major motor roads in these areas. The allocation will be augmented after the province's revenue rises, according to the provincial government.

The provincial government has also decided to provide preferential treatment to technicians moving from elsewhere to work in the areas. Technicians in Shaanxi's more developed areas on the plains will be encouraged to work in the mountain areas.

The province's college students enrolled from the mountain areas will be encouraged to go back to work there upon graduation.

The Qinling and Daba mountains cover about one-third of Shaanxi Province's total area--190,000 square kilometers. The Qinling Mountains, which rise 2,000 to 3,000 meters above sea level, are the demarcation line between the southern and northern parts of China.

With a temperate and subtropical climate, the mountain areas produce 600 plants, including lacquer, tea, mulberry, oranges and medicinal herbs. There are more than 600 kinds of wild animals, including precious golden monkeys, pandas and takins.

In the past three years, local peasants have planted 320,000 hectares of young forests, an all-time high. They have also set up cultivation centers for mulberry, tung oil trees, lacquer, walnut, tea, mushrooms, oranges and tangerines and medicinal herbs.

Peasants there sold 286 million yuan worth of farm and sideline products to the state in 1981, 22.7 percent above 1978.

CSO: 4020/55

BRIEFS

SHAANXI TREE PLANTING--The Provincial Military District recently held a meeting on tree planting. The meeting seriously studied Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instructions on tree planting on the highlands of northwest China and drew up relevant plans. Last year, the officers and soldiers of the Provincial Military District made considerable achievements by planting trees during leisure time after military training and off duty. They planted a total of about 60,000 trees in the barracks, overfulfilling the plan by 92 percent. All the participants seriously studied the instructions of Comrade Deng Xiaoping, who demanded that the Lanzhou PLA units draw up a plan for supporting local construction, make a resolution to assist the localities of the northwest areas in planting trees within 20 years, change the natural appearance of northwest China and bring benefit to future generations. Based on this, the Provincial Military District drew up a plan for planting trees and raised five measures for the creation of a new situation in tree planting. [Text] [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Jan 83 HK]

SHAANXI OVERFULFILLS GRAIN QUOTA--By 31 January, the grain procured by the province reached 2.61 billion jin, overfulfilling the grain procurement quota for 1982 by 16 percent. More than 100 million jin of grain has been submitted and sold to the state by each of Lintong and Weinan Counties. Baoji, Changan, Dali and Pucheng Counties each submitted and sold 80 million to 100 million jin of grain to the state. [Text] [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 5 Feb 83 HK]

CSO: 4007/85

CHEN GUODONG ON AGRICULTURAL REFORM

OW101131 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Over 80 agricultural reformers and agricultural scientists gathered at a tea party in the hall of the municipal government on 8 February to greet the spring festival. Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Municipal Party Committee, shook hands with each of the attendants and urged them to give counsel and make suggestions for agricultural reform.

He pointed out: Agricultural reform in Shanghai's outskirts must start from the communes, production brigades and teams in the suburb, which are all economic units, and all-round and comprehensive development of agricultural, sideline and industrial production must be maintained.

Chen Guodong continued: Shanghai is ahead of other parts of the country in terms of its per-unit agricultural output and the commodity rates of its agricultural products. People in Shanghai now want more polished round-grained nonglutinous rice and leaner meat. There is still a shortage of fish and milk supply. Forestry production in Shanghai is particularly inadequate. To improve the situation in these fields, agricultural reform is essential.

CSO: 4007/85

SCIENTIFIC FARMING NETWORKS ASSISTANCE

OW091433 Beijing XINHUA in English 0816 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Shanghai, February 9 (XINHUA)--Scientific farming networks in Shanghai have trained a large number of qualified technicians and contributed to increased output over the past few years, according to the city's agricultural department.

The networks were set up in 1979 to engage in scientific experiments, apply new research results and train agrotechnicians from among local peasants.

Operating on a county basis, the networks were made up of technical service stations and centers covering such areas as plant protection, soil improvement and fertilizer application, veterinary medicine, forestry and seed selection and supply at the county, commune and production brigade levels.

Each station or center is equipped with thermostats, water temperature gauges, culture dishes and microscopes. Every year, the Shanghai Municipality earmarked 50 million yuan for the development of these networks.

The networks have spread the results of nearly 100 successful research experiments over the past three years, the agricultural department said. Last year, the city suburbs recorded an all-round good harvest, with grain totalling 2.09 million tons, 225,000 tons more than the previous year; and cotton totalling 73,500 tons, 1,780 tons more than the previous year, though the acreage of cotton was reduced by 8,200 hectares.

The agrotechnical network in Shanghai County--one of the ten counties in the municipality began in 1980 to popularize the technique of applying fertilizer to barley according to different layers of soil. As a result, the more than 6,000 hectares of barley yielded an extra 2,500 tons over the past three years.

The networks promote successful techniques mainly by demonstration. The county networks and their subsidiaries at the commune and production brigade levels are each given a piece of land of about three hectares as experimental plots.

A large agrotechnique popularization center, which cost 300,00 yuan, was set up in Baoshan County two years ago. It has 70 agricultural scientists. Every season, the center would post notices or broadcast, offering technical guidance and making elementary knowledge of farming technique known to every household.

Last year, a number of networks sent people to technically underdeveloped areas to draw up contracts with local peasants to promote scientific farming. Each technician contracted for a piece of land and was responsible for everything from plowing to harvesting. If the crop proved successful, the technician was rewarded.

For example, agrotechnician Shen Fuyu in Shanghai County contracted for four hectares of rape field in 1980. For three consecutive years, the per-hectare output was over 1,200 kilograms, 300 kilograms more than the target set in the contract. Local peasants vied with each other to learn his techniques.

The scientific networks also operate 200 schools that open to peasants of all age groups. They offer short- or long-term courses. Over the past three years, about 400,000 people have gone through training in such schools. Through examination, 17,200 people have been qualified as agrotechnicians, the city agricultural department said.

CSO: 4020/55

LIN HUIJIA ADDRESSES MOUNTAIN AREA WORK MEETING

HK020314 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Summary] The Shanxi Provincial Conference on Work in Mountain Areas held a full session on 1 February. Lin Huijia, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries, and Li Ruishan, vice chairman of the State Economic Commission, made speeches. Comrade Huo Shilian and others attended. Comrades Luo Guibo and Li Ligong presided.

Comrade Lin Huijia said: "Many major changes have occurred in rural China since the 3d Plenary Session, and the change with the most far-reaching effect is the universal introduction of responsibility systems in agricultural production. The system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output is becoming more and more the main form of these systems. The series of major policies instituted since the 3d Plenary Session have all played a role, but the biggest role has been played by the responsibility systems. Since the introduction of these systems, the peasants have had decisionmaking powers and initiative. This truly expresses the party's fine tradition of seeking truth from facts, following the mass line and acting according to local conditions, and brings into play the masses' wisdom and talent. There is truly a place for able people. The relations between party and masses and cadres and masses have greatly improved."

Lin Huijia continued: "The rural areas cannot become rich without promoting diversification and developing commodity production. To promote diversification and commodity production, the party and government leadership must study the question of commodities. Commodities are affected by the markets and by supply and demand. In developing commodity production, we must therefore study the market conditions, and tell the producers what to develop and to what extent, so as to avoid blindness in commodity production.

"In developing commodity production, we must support the specialized households and the households doing specialized jobs in the rural areas. With specialized households developed, the commodity rate will increase. Following the development of specialized households, able people of all types emerge. In promoting commodity production, we must select able people of all types in diversification and encourage them to display their strong point and carry out specialized production. Specialized households account for over 30 percent of the peasant households in Xin County. We must study this experience.

"The development of specialized households requires a corresponding socialized service organization before and after production. The leaders at all levels must (?organize) this. It is hard for the specialized households to develop commodity production if there are no economic organizations, fodder companies, insurance companies, fine seed companies, agriculture-industry-commerce companies, milk powder plants, meat processing plants, and cold stores providing service. We cannot rely on the administrative organs to promote this work. We must rely on the economic organizations.

"There is also the question of commodity circulation. An important question in bringing about more channels and fewer links in the chain is to develop two types of processing plants--for foodstuffs and fodder--and long-distance transport. Apart from the role of the state-owned systems as the main channel, we should allow the production units, state-owned, collective and individual, to engage in transport."

Comrade Lin Hujia said: "Modernized agriculture includes two aspects: modern management and modern science and technology. We must aim at advanced international standards in these two aspects, carry out studies, find Chinese-style examples of modernized agriculture in light of our country's specific conditions, and popularize their experiences. We must advocate the system of contracted responsibilities in technology, with payment linked to output, and reform the agrotechnical popularization organizations."

Comrade Li Ruishan said in his speech: "Shanxi has made very good progress in work since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, and especially in the past 2 years. The political and economic situation is very good. This conference on mountain area work is also a great success."

He said: "The central authorities have called on us to emancipate our minds a bit more, be a bit more bold in reform and do our work a bit more soundly. We must respond to the central call, seriously implement the spirit of the central document issued at the beginning of this year, and work hard to develop the new situation already created in agriculture. We must get a very tight grip of grain. We must stabilize the grain cultivation area, and increase the yield. The old commodity grain bases must continue to steadily increase output. Medium and low-yielding areas have great potentials. They should grasp key measures for making a breakthrough. We must implement the central principle of promoting diversification without the slightest slackening of grain production."

Comrade Li Ruishan pointed out: "Great changes have occurred in the mountain areas of Shanxi in recent years, and the problem of adequate food and clothing has been initially solved. This is splendid news. This shows that not only can the mountain areas be built well; some of them can become rich faster than the plains. This is because there are many opportunities for diversification in the mountain areas. In carrying out construction there we must unify our planning, act in the light of local conditions, and comprehensively harness the mountains, waters, forests, fields, roads and villages. It is particularly important to do a good job in water and soil conservation. We must combine biological and engineering methods, and integrate harnessing of valleys and slopes and of the upper and lower reaches of rivers."

He said: "In building the mountain areas, we must persistently carry out agricultural capital construction, change the habit of extensive cultivation and gradually return farmland to forestry and animal husbandry. It is necessary to handle correctly the relationship between current and long-term interests."

CSO: 4007/85

LIN HUIJIA AT MOUNTAIN AREA WORK FORUM CONCLUSION

HK040311 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Summary] The Shanxi Provincial Conference on Mountain Area Work concluded in Taiyuan on 3 February, after 10 days in session. "Present were Zhang Pinghua, member of the central advisory committee, NPC standing committee member, and adviser to the Chinese Rural Economic Development Center; Lin Huijia, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries; Li Ruishan, vice chairman of the State Planning Commission; and responsible comrades of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, People's Government and CPPCC Huo Shilian, Luo Guibo, Li Ligong, Wang Tingdong, Wang Kewen, Wu Guangtang, Zhao Yuqing, Jia Jun, Zhu Weihua, Wang Xiujin, Li Bude, Zhao Lizhi, Huo Fan, Hu Xiaolin, Jiao Guonai, Zhang Tianyi, Yan Wuhong, Jia Yunbiao, Yue Weifan, Jia Chongzhi, Ma Guishu, Wei Fengqi, Zhao Jun, Pan Ruizheng, Wang Xi, An Zhifan, and Tao Jian."

Comrade Zhang Pinghua spoke first. He said: "The line, principles and policies laid down by our party from the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee up to the 12th Party Congress were all completely correct. The comrades of Shanxi have seriously implemented the line, principles and policies of the central committee and scored notable success. The achievements in work in the mountain areas are an important aspect of this success. The experiences in building the mountain areas are abundant and extremely valuable. They are the results of carrying out the central committee's line, principles and policies in specific ways and of closely integrating universal truth with concrete practice. Apart from being extremely important for guiding work in Shanxi. These experiences are valuable reference material for the whole country. If we can popularize your experiences in light of reality, this will be a tremendous stimulant for work in mountain areas throughout the country."

Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Huo Shilian also spoke. He stressed: "The central authorities have issued a No 1 document in each of the past 3 years, in each case dealing with issues of agriculture and the rural areas. The importance attached to the rural issues by the central authorities is evident. We are now seriously implementing the spirit of the central documents. There are two very important points in implementing this spirit: 1) We must strengthen party leadership and improve party work style; 2) We must pay attention to leading the masses to study and apply science."

Huo Shilian stressed: "We must boldly carry out reforms. We must reform everything that hampers production and does not help to enrich the state and the people. We must reform all things, conventions, systems and so on that hinder our advance. It is right to give free rein to reforms. The criteria are: Developed production, enriched people, and a prosperous country. We should carry out reforms in order to achieve these aims. The first thing to do in order to achieve very good development of Shanxi's agriculture, industry and finance and trade this year is to rely on carrying out reforms."

Provincial CPC Committee Second Secretary and Governor Luo Guibo then spoke. He said: There are great prospects for Shanxi's mountain areas, which cover some 80 percent of the province. "However, we must also realize that there are indeed many problems and difficulties there. For instance, economy and culture are rather backward, production conditions are rather poor, living standards are rather low, the foundation of local industry is rather weak, economic development is uneven and so on. We will have to do a lot of work in order to transform the mountain areas and bring their role into play. We must see the current excellent situation and also the problems that indeed exist. We must not be blindly optimistic in the face of the excellent situation or depressed in the face of the difficulties."

Comrade Luo Guibo stressed the importance of developing agriculture and planting trees and grass in the mountain areas. Local industries such as mining and education, culture and public health should also be developed. The mountain areas should also promote diversification in a planned way, without affecting grain production. The provincial departments concerned should provide good guidance and assistance for all this work. It is also necessary to carry out a whole series of reforms in the systems.

CSO: 4007/85

DAZHAI BRIGADE GIVES UP 'BIG POT' SYSTEM

HK241206 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] According to SHANXI RIBAO, today even the Dazhai Brigade in Xiyang County has given up the system of everybody eating from the same big pot. Now, the brigade has distributed a total of 860 mu of cultivated land among 130 peasant households and has let them contract for cultivation and carry out the all-round contract system. At the same time, those industrial, sideline and forestry undertakings which used to be run by the collective have also been contracted out to individual households.

At 0900 on 20 December, Jia Chengsuo, brigade CPC branch secretary, led commune members to share out contracted fields from Mahuanggou to Langwozhang and Kangjialing. These commune members, who have recovered their decisionmaking power and no longer need to adjust their behavior to their brigade leaders, showed their feeling of joy at being masters.

In the past, our commune members always went to work like a swarm of bees and used to rush headlong into mass action, said Jia Jincal, former brigade CPC branch secretary in the initial post-liberation period. To be sure, we have to adopt a new way. The current method is surely a good one.

Jia Chengrang, former head of the Dazhai Brigade and current CPC committee deputy secretary of the Dazhai Commune, said in an interview with our reporter: We have just started off now. Those ultra-leftist practices of the past were proved to be inefficient. We Dazhai people will never follow the Dazhai road again. I have just paid a visit to Lankao County of Henan Province. Their conditions are worse than ours, but both their enthusiasm and development speed are higher than ours. Recently, we were still upholding the system of everybody eating from the same big pot and quite a lot of fine farm land was left idle. This year, our grain production decreased by more than 100,000 jin over last year. We cannot depend on the Dazhai experience anymore.

At present, the coalpit, the sauce and flour shop, the 3 tractors, the tree farm with an area of 200 mu, the 800 mu of forest and the water conservation and electric power facilities, which were formerly run by the collective, are now contracted to specialized households. From now on, the commune members in Dazhai have their private plots again--every one of them has

share of 0.25 mu, according to policy. All these private plots total 123 mu; in other words, 15 percent of the total cultivated land. In the past, vegetables consumed by the commune members were distributed in a unified way by the production brigade. Such a way of distribution failed to meet the demand of the commune members. In touring Dazhai Village, we found that some commune members were now growing Chinese cabbages and other vegetables in clay pots at the doors of their houses. The commune members of Dazhai have also begun to promote household sideline production. Henhouses and rabbit cages can be found at the doors of commune members' houses. And many households have even built their own pig sties. Private pigs total 140, of which 70 were bought in the last 2 months. At the entrance of the village, we came across an old peasant, (Jia Jiusheng), who was fondling his treasured oxen. The old man smiled and told us: The CPC Central Committee's policy really suits me. This year I have earned nearly 500 yuan just by selling pigs and rabbits. I am now raising six hens and I have eaten their eggs. This year, both the cows I bought are pregnant. And, apart from these, I still have four pigs in my pigsty.

CSO: 4007/85

BRIEFS

SHANXI GRAIN, OIL-SEED OUTPUT--According to statistics compiled on 10 January 1983, the amount of stored grain had reached 2,508,240,000 jin, and 1 and 1/2 months earlier and 15 percent more than the purchase operations of 1982. Meanwhile, the province has overfulfilled 1982 edible oil procurement plan by 6 percent. The procured volume totals 52.34 million jin, 419.17 million jin increase over the 1982 figure. [Text] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jan 83 p 1 SK]

SHANXI NAKED OAT OUTPUT--Shanxi Province has cultivated 2.5 million mu of naked oats in 1982, 5 percent of the province's total grain field acreage. The total output is expected to be over 260 million jin, an all-time high. [Text] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 30 Nov 82 p 1 SK]

SHANXI GINNED COTTON PROCUREMENT--As of 20 November, Shanxi Province had procured 1.31 million dan of ginned cotton, overfulfilling the annual procurement plan by 0.9 percent, an increase of 260 percent over the corresponding period of 1981. The quality of cotton is better than that of 1981. In 1982, Shanxi Province increased its cotton sowing acreage by 470,000 mu over 1981 and the total output is expected to be 1.9 million dan, an increase of 550,000 dan over 1981. The amount of cotton procured is expected to be 1.8 million dan, an increase of 43 percent over 1981. At present, 11 out of the province's 39 cotton growing counties have fulfilled their cotton marketing tasks. [Text] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Nov 82 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4007/85

'SICHUAN RIBAO' ON DEVELOPING AGRICULTURE

HK020941 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jan 83 pp 1-2

[Editorial: "Emancipate the Mind and Develop a New Situation in Agriculture"]

[Text] At the start of this year, in which a new phase of socialist modernized construction is to be developed, as outlined in the party's 12th National Congress, the provincial party committee and provincial government have called a timely work meeting concerning agriculture, finance and trade in the province, designed so that comrades may seriously study relevant party documents so that everyone may see further liberation of the mind, elevation of knowledge and understanding, and so that continuously broadening policies may be drawn up as well as various measures to enliven the village economy. Thus an effective expression will be given to further development of this new, already established phase in agriculture and quickening of the pace in which villages in the province may increase their wealth.

Under the spiritual guidance of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and with all-round, combined effort from the cadres and the masses in the province, villages' economies, in line with the popularization of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output and other village-related policies, managed to break out of the limits of three-level ownership by the commune, production brigade and production team with the production team as the basic accounting unit, developing from a situation in which the team was seen as most important for management and where profits and losses were commonly borne, to a situation where the household is seen as the most important in terms of management and where gains and losses are borne individually. This kind of system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis, with payment linked to output, was constructed on the mutual integration of unified and decentralized management as well as the mutual integration of the peasants' productive labor and production results, thus giving full rein to both the natural advantages of collectivism and the enthusiasm of the individual; thus agricultural production continued to develop, peasant incomes continued to rise and visible improvements in living standards were witnessed. The promotion of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output stimulated the emergence of a batch of specialized households with skills in technology and with management ability. Indeed, as production expanded and management standards improved, a multifarious cooperative economy emerged from within them, based on the

organization of the principles of voluntary participation and mutual benefit as well as principles of benefit to production. This catalyzed the transformation from a self-sufficient or semi-self-sufficient economy to a relatively large-scale commodity economy, and from traditional agriculture to modernized agriculture. This trend presages future, faster vigorous development in village economies.

In the face of this enormous, historical transformation, it is vital that our work in every area be moulded to suit it. At present many comrades are examining this new situation, solving new problems and guiding the peasants towards further developments on the road of material enrichment. Nevertheless, there are some comrades who still lack the full ideological prerequisites, whose minds are not sufficiently emancipated and whose work and methods in leadership are extremely unsuitable, even to the extent that some restructuring of the superstructure is unable to come up to the requirements of the fundamental economic changes. Thus it is important that cadres at every level of the party committee and the government, in every department and sector and every level of leadership should emancipate their thinking even more while being more courageous in their restructuring work and more down-to-earth in general work, and perform their work well in every area, fulfilling the requirement of agricultural development and promoting the prosperity of village economies. We should not demand that the peasants adapt themselves to facilitate our management and administration of them, nor by any means stifle the enormous enthusiasm which has welled up in the peasants, thereby quashing what has so far developed in the village economies.

Stabilization and perfection of the agricultural system of production responsibility represents the crux of full mobilization of peasant enthusiasm, overall implementation of the principle of "no slacking on grain production and active development of multi-variety administration and management," strengthening of agricultural construction and the development of a new phase in agriculture. It may also be considered the major piece of work in the villages today. Although separate household management of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output has already become the main style of the system of production responsibility throughout the province, bringing with it the emergence of many different kinds of cooperative economies, there are still some comrades who lack sufficient understanding and appreciation of socialist qualities of these economies and who have not set out to solve this problem on a theoretical basis. The question is essentially one of long-term permanence or short-term expediency. How should the Chinese style of socialist agriculture be tackled? Because of these and other doubts, some comrades are fearful that certain directions may throw up problems and thus one-sidedly stress the importance of unified management or fail to see the enormous potential of family and household management, and thus provide insufficient support for the development of specialized households or production management activities related to cooperative economies. In some cases, some comrades go so far as to put obstacles in the way, intensifying misgiving that cadres are becoming leftist or that peasants are fearful of change. The relevant directives from the central party committee provide correct answers to these problems based on an integration of theory and practice. We should make it very clear that the

continued development and perfection of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output will make the concrete moves to incorporate socialist cooperation into agriculture more and more relevant and fitting to the actual situation in China. Thus, it is the great product of China's peasants under the guidance and leadership of the party. It is also a new development in China's practice of Marxist theories of agricultural cooperation. One level of administration and management in a cooperative economy is family management of separate household contracts, and this is also a new style of family economy with essential qualitative differences from the previous small, private, individual economy; the two should not be confused.

As far as cooperative economies are concerned, the original basic accounting units of the people's communes were the production team and the brigade. After the implementation of the contract system, the collective economies were still collectively owned by the laboring masses, regardless of whether the economies were in general under unified management or management by separate households. Brigade enterprises are also seen as cooperative economies. The economic combinations with the developed multi-variation which smashed the fetters of "leftism" are a necessary requirement for the development of commodity production and they also constitute the only means to ensure the construction of a socialist modernized agriculture. Regardless of the kind of combination, they may all be considered cooperative economies of a socialist nature as long as the principles of voluntary participation and mutual benefit of the workers are respected, state planning guidance is accepted, there is a system of democratic management, accumulation comes back to collective ownership, distribution according to work is practiced or at least taken as the main style of distribution, and a certain proportion of the money paid for shares in the cooperative is distributed in bonuses. Differences in the extent of public ownership of the means of production, the style of the principle of distribution according to work or the content and format of the cooperation are unimportant. In a word, the most important thing about these kinds of economies is that they have the label "socialist" and not "capitalist." In respect to these particular questions and problems, ideology has become much clearer and restructuring much bolder. We must be able to provide active support wherever the masses demand to implement payment linked system of contract responsibility. If the masses do not demand that it be implemented, they should not be forced to do so; instead many different kinds of responsibility systems should be allowed to exist at the same time.

In our work to perfect the systems of responsibility we must help stabilize any system of responsibility that the masses freely choose to implement. We should not waver but should live up to the peasants' demands for "sticking to the same policies, perfecting the methods," and in this way we can successfully carry out our work in stabilization and perfection. It is important that contract system correctly handle the relations between unified and divided while in addition, commune brigades which take unified management as their major principle and other brigades which take separate household management as their both study and learn from each other, and learn from each other's strong points, thus off-setting their own weaknesses. There should be

an intimate integration between the advantages of the collective system and the enthusiasm and positive elements of the individual system, thus giving fuller expression to the several functions of the unified system of management and thus serving the peasant households even better. As far as the present extension of cooperative economies into the realms of pre- and post-production socialized services is concerned, there will be a continuous enrichment in both style and content. Every region and area should provide support and help set up these various systems, thus strengthening management and administration while rationally distributing gains to ensure healthy continued growth and development. The expansion of these cooperative economies should be carried out gradually in accordance with the demands of the development of village economies. In this way everything will fall into place when conditions are right, for conditions must not be ignored and it is vital that we do not fall over ourselves in our haste to develop the situation, thus spoiling things by excessive enthusiasm. In this way, by adopting many styles and many levels of economic cooperation, we can gradually integrate the masses of decentralized producers so that they become an integrated component part of the entire socialist economy and thus give impetus to the development on a large scale of commodity production and speeding up the process of modernization in agriculture.

The establishment and perfection of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output has solved problems of developing production and the distribution of gains. What is still necessary is to correctly handle the relations between production and circulation as well as enlivening commodity circulation. This is an important problem demanding prompt attention in order that the development of commodity production may be speeded up and urban and village economies may prosper. At present, village commodity production has developed well, yet work in some sectors is still lagging behind and problems of circulation stand out as being particularly in need of solution. Many agricultural by-products and native products cannot be transported away to be sold, production areas are becoming overstocked while sales areas lack stocks, and many perishable products rot. All this is hampering production expansion, and we have already reached a stage where restructuring is absolutely indispensable and vital. In order to enliven circulation and promote the development of commodity production, support must be given to the principle of making the planned economy of central importance with market adjustments as supplementary. Readjustments must be made to policies related to buying and selling, while there is also necessary restructuring work to be carried out on the state-run commerce system and as soon as possible we must restore the quality to cooperative commerce in supply and marketing cooperatives while also making efforts to develop cooperative commerce and promote suitable and relevant development of individual commerce. Thus, we must train everyone to understand principles to overcome heavy production and light circulation as well as belief in separate family management of state-run commerce. We must change feelings of lethargy towards developing cooperative commerce and lack of trust in developing individual commerce. We must ensure the predominant practice of the state-run economy while also establishing a healthy commodity circulation system with multi-economic styles, and multi-management methods. We must

break down divisions between the town and the countryside, and regional compartmentalization. We must expand economic circulation between town and countryside and between different regions. Of the small number of major agricultural products linked to the national economy and the people's livelihood, for which state monopolies exist for purchasing and marketing, any products which are able to settle basic quota figures should promote buying and selling contracts, settling basic quota figures which will not change for several years while the producer is left a certain amount of commodity-handling authority. Those products which are permitted to come onto the market when the peasants have completed the tasks related to state monopoly purchasing and marketing as well as those products which are not bound by such state monopolies should be allowed many different management and administrative channels. In addition to state-run businesses, cooperative businesses, integrated agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprises and commune brigade enterprises, peasants may also manage on a private and individual basis as well as entering urban areas, leaving the county and leaving the province. Approval is not required from original work units before agricultural by-products may be transported out. Buying and selling prices of agricultural by-products in excess of purchasing quotas may adapt to market changes and thus rise or fall. The implementation of these few important changes will create an enormous effect in enlivening circulation and promoting production. They will also generate some new problems and questions. Business and the service industries should therefore bring their work up to standard, putting emphasis on farsightedness so that they may achieve the necessary initiative needed to enliven circulation.

In face of the enormous historical changes taking place in village economies, cadres at all levels of the party committee and every department of the government who are in guiding roles should put straight their leadership ideology, making big improvements in work methods and attitudes, carrying out their work with even more steadfastness as demanded by new trends in the countryside. Every region should organize cadres to study diligently and come to understand relevant directives from the party central committee, as outlined in the spirit of the provincial agriculture, finance and trade work congress. "Leftist" influences should be eradicated, ideology should be emancipated even more while old restrictions and frameworks which fettered the development of the productive forces should be smashed. There should be full recognition and understanding of the new phase and trends in the countryside at present, as well as the new tasks facing us, and at the same time our ideology should be unified with the directives of the central government. We must integrate our studies, amass and assess our experiences and training and draw up concrete measures for broader government policies while extending and disseminating propaganda even further amongst the masses so that policies may be realized as soon as possible. Central government directives should be taken as standards and gradually we should examine all past laws and rules, retaining the sensible ones and discarding the irrational ones but making sure we do not allow a situation to arise in which everyone chooses and goes his own way, in which everyone argues back and forth, missing opportunities and making mistakes. In particular, we should, in keeping with the spirit of the central government, draw a clear distinction between laboring for greater prosperity and wealth and committing economic crimes, while

preserving the enthusiasm of the peasants to labor for greater wealth as well as the cadres' work enthusiasm. Leading cadres should bring into play the glorious traditions of the party embodying the search for truth from facts and the mass line. They should frequently go amongst the masses to carry out research and investigations, learning from the masses, from the specialists and experts and from practical experience. In order to constantly encourage advancement in the masses, cadres should never act in such a way as to immediately resort to former paths the minute they come up against problems. Ideological and political work should be improved and strengthened and all activities involving restructuring and production construction should be integrated, while the peasants should be thoroughly educated in 'the three loves' (love for the motherland, love of socialism, love of the party) and 'the three equal considerations' (the state, the collective and the individual). Thus, in accepting the guidance of the state plans, the peasants are mobilized and organized into full expression of their wit, talent and intelligence while carrying out the policies and obeying the laws of the government, so that commodity production develops and commodity circulation is injected with new blood. Thus village economies cannot but prosper and flourish.

Today, our direction is clear and the road is open. The peasants are advancing and thus we should multiply our energies to add new luster to the great four modernizations construction program!

CSO: 4007/85

TAN QILONG ON DEVELOPING NORTHERN SICHUAN

HK080913 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 1, 1 Jan 83 pp 23-27

[Article by Tan Qilong [6223 0796 7893]: "How Do the Rural Areas in Northern Sichuan Stand Up and Become Rich"]

[Text] Editor's note: This investigation report deals with the question of how the rural areas in northern Sichuan are to stand up and become rich. Nevertheless, it touches at great length upon the universal questions of developing the economy in mountain areas, which the various localities can take as reference. Ours is a country with numerous hills. We have a lot of favorable conditions in developing the economy in mountain areas. The mountain areas are rich in natural resources and have great potential for production. Speeding up the construction of mountain areas and changing the economic outlook of mountain areas is an important subject in rural work. The various localities should emancipate the mind, use their brains and, on the basis of conscientiously conducting investigation and study, formulate an overall plan. They should proceed from the actual situations in various localities, adjust measures to the local conditions, actively develop diversified undertakings and give full scope to the superiority of the mountain areas. They should further implement the various policies of the party, mobilize the broad sections of cadres and masses, carry forward the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and open up a new situation in the construction of mountain areas. [end editor's note]

Comrade Hu Yaobang once raised with me the question of how northern Sichuan can speedily stand up and become rich economically. With this question in mind, I went on an inspection tour of 21 counties and cities in northern Sichuan. My general impression was a sense of gratification mixed with anxiety. I was glad because the situation was excellent, the people's minds were at rest, the way to abolish poverty had been found and there was even prospect to stand up and become rich. I was anxious because our arable land was limited, we were short of grain and we faced a lot of difficulties in changing the situation which was characterized by destruction of forests in opening up land and a unitary operation.

Geographically speaking, northern Sichuan can be divided into mountain areas and hilly lands. The soil and weather in the hilly lands are suitable for the growth of farm crops. However, we have a huge population but limited land.

Forest cover is generally less than 10 percent and there is frequent drought. The basic feature of the mountain areas is numerous hills and steep slopes with narrow valleys. Arable lands are few and scattered. In addition, there are all sorts of natural disasters, particularly the threats of continuous heavy rain in autumn and low temperature. For a long time, grain output has been low and unstable. There are great limitations to agricultural development. On the other hand, we have a vast territory, rich natural resources, ample rainfall and favorable conditions to develop forestry and animal husbandry. In accordance with the different natural features and advantages, we should mainly engage in farming and all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fishery in the hilly lands. In the mountain areas, however, we should resolutely implement the principle of "putting the development of forestry first, developing both agriculture and animal husbandry simultaneously and stimulating the all-round development of diversified undertakings." Although there are certain differences in the principle of production, the common problem of developing the rural economy in northern Sichuan is to correctly handle the relationship between developing grain production and developing forestry and diversified undertakings. In the light of the experience gained in a number of typical communes and brigades and after consulting on many occasions with comrades from the prefectural and county CPC committees and some other grassroots levels, I think, in an effort to make the rural areas in northern Sichuan speedily stand up and become rich, it is necessary to solve the problems of forest destruction and the disruption of the ecological balance and thus remove the root of poverty; energetically develop diversified undertakings and thus plant the root of prosperity; and ensure the steady increase of grain output in order to gain a firm foothold.

Protecting and Developing Forestry Is a Fundamental Policy for Getting Rid of Poverty in Northern Sichuan

For a long time in the past, economic development has been slow in northern Sichuan. The roots lie in the destruction of forests to open up land and the single development of grain production, which has resulted in a malignant circle economically and ecologically. As a result of the movement of going in for steel in a big way in 1958 and the indiscriminate felling of trees as well as the practice of opening up land on steep slopes which has not completely stopped at present, forest resources in northern Sichuan have fallen drastically and the damage to vegetation is serious. This has brought about serious consequences. The first is frequent natural calamities in the mountain areas. Little rainfall results in a drought and ample rainfall results in waterlogging. The layer of soil has become thinner with erosion. Grain production remains at a low level and the output of many forest, sideline, local and special products has also fallen by a great margin. We are still unable to restore their production to the highest historical level. The second is the loss of water and erosion of soil, which has brought disaster to the lower reaches, the Fujiang, Tuojiang and Jialingjing Rivers, the tributaries of the Changjiang River originating from the mountain areas. In northern Sichuan, wash away as much as 250 million tons of mud and sand every year. If there is torriential rain in the upper reaches, it will result in flood and in exceptionally great flood peaks and flow in the mainstream.

exceptionally great flood in 1981 was precisely caused by this. It can be said that the lack of forests in the mountains has resulted in the loss of soil and sand that the root cause of floods in the basin lies in the upper reaches of the rivers. If we fail to change the ecological imbalance, not only will it be impossible for northern Sichuan to become rich, it will still continuously suffer at the hands of the nature. Therefore, it is imperative to regard the development of forestry as a primary factor by which northern Sichuan will stand up and become rich. We should adopt decisive measures and adhere to them unswervingly.

There are many favorable conditions for developing forestry in northern Sichuan. It has a vast area suitable for growing trees, and rainfall and weather are both moderate. So long as we close off the hillsides, the forests will grow. Some localities, such as Nanjing and Jinpo Counties and the Baisha industrial and agricultural district, closed off the hillsides 7-8 years ago and the pine forest on the hillsides is now ready for selective cutting. In Guangyuan County, the 400,000 mu of land afforested by aerial sowing has now grown into green forest. In recent years, successful experience has been gained in the artificial planting of fast growing and highly productive commercial forests. In developing forestry, we should adjust measures according to the local conditions. We should develop commercial forests to a greater extent in remote mountains and hills. Nearby hills are suitable for planting economic forests. Bazhong County's Huacong District, which is situated in remote hills, has succeeded in planting more than 20,000 mu of forests. There, the hilltops are green, trees grow between the terrace fields and the forests in the deep ravines are denser. This method of afforestation does not occupy grain land. It can conserve water and soil and regulate weather. In hilly counties such as Nanchong and Peng'an, they plant a lot of economic forests, such as tangerine and mulberry trees, along roads and rivers and around villages and houses as well as on barren hilltops. This can yield good and quick results and act as farm shelter-forest. Whether in closing off the hillsides to facilitate afforestation or planting trees, it is necessary to strengthen management, consolidate and stabilize the right over the hills and forests and consolidate the achievements of the forestry responsibility system. With respect to acts in violation of the forest law and village code, it is necessary to adopt strict disciplinary measures. In afforestation, we should promptly grasp the raising of seedlings and pay attention to science, such as the right trees in the right places, selection of improved varieties and the cultivation of mixed forests. So long as we pay attention to the four measures, namely closing hillsides, afforestation, planting trees and strengthening management, and adhere to them for 5-10 years, forestry in northern Sichuan will present a new outlook.

Energetically Developing Diversified Undertakings Constitutes a Major Channel by Which Northern Sichuan Becomes Rich

Northern Sichuan has little cultivated land on a per capita basis and can provide little commodity grain. However, it has favorable conditions to develop diversified undertakings. It is therefore necessary to go in for diversified undertakings in a big way on the basis of steady growth in grain production.

Diversified undertakings in the hilly land of northern Sichuan consist chiefly of the following: mulberry, fruit, paulownia, bamboo, hemp, oil, pigs, birds and fish. Northern Sichuan has a predominant position particularly in mulberry, tangerine and paulownia nuts. In Longcan Commune, Pengcan County, mulberry trees have been extensively planted along the paths leading to the fields and on hilltops. The commune has an average of 207 trees for each person. The year before last, each household raised an average of 1.82 pieces of silkworms [refers to pieces of paper with silkworm eggs on them] with an average income of 47.8 yuan from cocoons for each person. In the No 6 production team of the No 13 production brigade, Qingxi Commune, Pengcan County, the 59 households only have 50 mu of grain fields. The team gathers 500,000 jin of red tangerines each year, accounting for 94.8 percent of the total income from agricultural and sideline occupation. The per capita distribution income in this commune is 366 yuan.

There are broader channels for diversified undertakings in the mountain areas. Developing forests, bamboo, dried fruit, paulownia nuts, tea, medicinal materials, edible fungus, tremella, day lily, cattle-raising, goat-raising and mineral products can make people rich. Over the past decade and more, the Liulinpo production team in Yudai Commune, Wanyuan County, has afforested 2,000 mu of land by planting 7,000 fruit and paulownia trees. Their per capita distributed income the year before last was 301 yuan of which, 104 yuan was income from forestry. The Dashuba production team in Hongxing Commune, Nanjiang County, has taken advantage of the ample grass slopes to raise an average of 2.9 cows, 5 goats and 5.6 pigs per household. Income from animal husbandry alone amounts to an average of 102 yuan for each person. Anchang production brigade in Changgui Commune, Pingwu County, mined 31.9 taels of gold in the first quarter of last year. This income accounted for 185 yuan for each household, an average of 39 yuan for each person. Moreover, there are great prospects for developing weaving, wine making, building materials and the processing of farm produce. As long as the various communes and brigades proceed from their own peculiarities and engage in one or two key items for 3, 5 or 10 years, they will be able to become rich.

In developing diversified undertakings, it is necessary to combine long-term plans with short-term ones by using the latter to support the former. It is necessary to give scope to our superiority and give prominence to the key points. Some lines yield quick results and others have long production cycles. Only by combining both of them will it be possible to develop them on our own efforts and open up more channels toward prosperity. Guangyuan, Longchang and Wanyuan Counties plan to greatly develop the production of poultry, eggs, milk, vegetables, fruit, flowers, plants and handicraft products in order to meet the needs of people in industrial and mining areas and in cities and increase the income of the peasants. At the same time, in light of the new demands of the peasants following the increases in their income, they develop the production of building materials, contract the construction of peasant houses and develop service trades in order to meet the needs of peasants in their livelihood.

In developing diversified undertakings, it is necessary to give full play to the initiative of both the collective and the individual. In recent years, household sideline production has developed fairly speedily. Income from this source accounts for 40-50 percent of the total income of the peasants and there is still a great potential for further development. At present, over 80 percent of the production teams in northern Sichuan have instituted the "double-contract" system. After the land is contracted, there is generally about 30 percent of surplus labor in production teams. They should find a way out for this through diversified undertakings. In future, with the further implementation of the system of contracted responsibility with payment linked to output and the development of commodity production in the rural areas, there will be more labor force shifting to specialized production and the rural economy will gradually develop in the direction of specialization and mass production. Therefore, it is necessary to attach importance to and support the various specialized households and households doing specialized jobs which have emerged in the rural areas, and promote various forms of joint operations and management so that those who have operational and technical skills can give full play to their talent.

Diversified undertakings basically deal with commodity production. It is necessary to solve the problems of circulation, processing, transport and storage. Dazhu County has gained some experiences in this respect. The financial and commercial departments of that county have made great efforts to help develop production. At the same time, they have also tried by every possible means to push the sale of farm produce and sideline products. The supply and marketing cooperatives have developed various joint managements by expanding the shares and revising the system. In addition to the agricultural-commercial business joint management, they have also engaged in joint production with 48 orchards and in joint production, processing and sales of mushrooms with 739 production teams and 1 tin factory. Along with banks, food companies, veterinary stations and the foreign trade department, they have also signed multilateral contracts with specialized households and households specializing in raising cattle, chickens and rabbits and supported them with funds, fodder and the sale of produce. When engaging in processing trades, it is necessary to take the road of joint operation to break the bounds of different trades, ownership and administrative areas. We should not build duplicate factories in every locality. The Pingchang Paper Factory has developed the production of tomatoes, asparagus, mushrooms and green sword beans by setting up bases of raw materials production in the rural areas of Bishong County as well as in Pingchang, Yilong and Luoping Counties. In 1980, the rural communes, production brigades and teams of Bishong County have increased their income by 1 million yuan.

Ensuring the Steady Growth of Grain Production Constitutes a Fundamental Condition for Developing Forestry and Diversified Undertakings and Enabling Northern Sichuan To Get Prosperous.

In readjusting the structure of agriculture and speeding up the development of forestry and diversified undertakings, we base ourselves on the steady growth of grain production. Due to grain shortage in some localities, the phenomenon of destroying forests to open up land has not been completely

stopped and diversified undertakings have failed to make headway. Most counties in northern Sichuan have increased their grain production in recent years. The peasants have basically enough food to eat. However, after fulfilling the quotas for the state purchase and extra purchase, the average amount of grain for each person and the grain ration distributed from the collective are still lower than the average level in the province. In the hilly land of northern Sichuan, it is necessary to stabilize the area sown to grain and strive to raise per-unit output. In developing diversified undertakings, it is necessary to refrain from occupying, or strive to occupy less, grain fields. We should develop diversified undertakings along roads and rivers, around villages and houses and in the slopes and water fronts or develop specialized items which do not occupy cultivated land. In making contributions to the state, the mountain areas should chiefly provide more and better forest, animal, local and special products but not in grain. However, when these localities do not have a high grain production level and there is a transportation problem, they should not rely on importing grain to solve their food problem. Therefore, the counties situated in the mountain areas of northern Sichuan should strive to be more than self-sufficient in grain and make up for a crop failure with a bumper harvest and, on this basis, gradually readjust crop arrangements by planting trees and growing grass on the steep slopes which are not suitable for growing grain.

In order to ensure a steady growth in grain production, it is imperative to tackle key scientific problems, do a good job of scientific farming and devote a lot of time and energy to the improvement of per-unit yield. In Qingchuan and Pingwu Counties which are situated in a mountainous area, the average wheat output is less than 200 jin per mu, corn output is less than 300 jin and rice output is a little over 500 jin. In Yuechi and Nanchong Counties which lie in a hilly area, the average rice output is only a little over 600 jin per mu, about 300 jin less than Pengxi and Lezhi Counties in central Sichuan. However, there are also models which achieved a high yield over a large area. For example, rice output in Dazhu County is 805 jin per mu and corn output in Guangan County is 800 jin per mu. This shows that there is still a great potential to increase grain production. Their chief experience in increasing per-unit yield in the hilly area is to actively disseminate improved varieties, reform the farming system and cultivation techniques and, where there are water facilities, transform winter paddy fields and raise the multiple crop index. Their experience in increasing per unit yield in the mountain area is to adopt, in light of local specific and natural conditions, measures for utilizing the favorable and avoiding the unfavorable conditions in an effort to increase production; cultivate and promote crop varieties which are resistant to low temperature and drought, mature early and are highly productive; improve the combination of varieties; and base ourselves on overcoming autumn frost, low temperature and other disasters. While applying the scientific and technological achievements in modern agriculture, it is necessary to pay attention to integrating the utilization and maintenance of land by intensive cultivation, frequent application of organic fertilizer and soil improvement. We should not discard the valuable experience of our traditional farming techniques.

In order to raise grain production levels in mountain areas, it is imperative to change the practice of opening up land everywhere, the best of which is extensive growing for a [word indistinct] harvest. It is necessary to concentrate our energy on cultivating the basic land, such as the flat land in the river valley and the land at a slope of less than 25 degrees, and strive to achieve high and stable yields. It is necessary to engage in large-scale capital construction in a planned way, improve irrigation facilities, and make the layer of cultivated soil thicker. Some slope land can be transformed into terraced land. In this way, we can harvest a high and stable yield. Under the existing conditions, it is possible to cultivate slope land with a slope of over 25 degrees. However, it is unprofitable to stop cultivating land which yields only a score or a hundred jin per mu but which brings about ecological imbalance. This is a small loss but a big gain than we gain. We should therefore plant trees and grow grass on the land. The peasants have noted the advantages of this practice. In Guanyang County, Qingchuan County, and other regions, farmers have contracted for 1.7 mu of cultivated land. He put in a lot of time in increasing the wheat yield in the 1 mu of flatland and succeeded in gathering 100 jin of wheat per mu. He planted trees and grew grass on the other 0.7 mu of slope land. The experiment of growing rye grass on the slope has been successful in that county. The grass can be harvested three times a year with a per-mu yield of more than 20,000 jin. The grass can be used to feed cattle. Its annual output value is more than 300 yuan, much more worthwhile than growing grain. Naturally, this readjustment can be gradually and scientifically arranged according to the population in various localities, the degree of self-sufficiency in grain and the land area suitable for farming. We should not act with undue haste.

Adopting Correct and Vigorous Policies and Measures Ensures the Rapid Development of the Rural Economy in Northern Sichuan

To speed up the rural economic development in northern Sichuan, in addition to conscientiously implementing and continuously carrying out the existing policies, we should also further study and solve some problems.

1. It is necessary to appropriately expand investment in forestry. Since the founding of the PRC, the state has invested a lot of money on water conservancy construction, particularly on the construction of reservoirs. However, investment in forestry has been next to nothing. From 1949 to 1985, total investment in agricultural capital construction in our country was 1,170 billion yuan. Of this, investment on water conservancy construction was 1,050 billion yuan, accounting for 89.7 percent of the total investment. Investment in forestry construction came to only 12.4 billion yuan, accounting for only 1 percent of the total investment. In 1990, the investment in forestry construction was reduced to some extent more than in the previous years, but was reduced to some extent, but the ratio decreased to 0.1 percent of the total investment. Our overemphasis and investment on water conservancy construction has led to some imbalance in the investment in forestry. This is a problem we should pay attention to and solve in the future.

...ecting the ecological balance, such as planting trees and growing grass. This will also result in serious soil erosion and the silting up of ponds and reservoirs, which causes a great waste. For this reason, it is necessary for the state and localities to appropriately expand their investment in forestry. In 1981, our province set up a forestry development fund system, which allocated several million yuan annually as subsidies for planting about a hundred thousand mu fast growing and highly productive forests. Our province is situated in the upper reaches of the Changjiang River. The serious situation of excessive felling of forests for many years in the past and the drastic reduction of forest cover has made it necessary to list the planting of a shelter-forest in the upper reaches of the Changjiang River as a construction project of the state.

It is necessary to further relax some rural policies, particularly tax policies on mountain areas.

Experience has told us that appropriate relaxation of policies can greatly increase social wealth. Those barren hills and slopes which are unsuitable for the collectives to manage can be assigned to a greater extent to commune members as private or responsibility hills for planting trees. Where conditions permit, we can give commune members a free hand in breeding cattle and sheep. We should energetically encourage commune members to develop small orchards and mulberry and tea gardens and to plant other economic forest in front of and behind their houses, in private plots and hills and in places designated by production teams. The income derived from this belongs to the commune members themselves. A retired disabled serviceman in Changning County, Tongjiang County, planted 120 pear, apple and tangerine trees in his family orchard. He had an income of more than 400 yuan last year. There is nothing wrong in encouraging the peasants to speedily become rich by this method!

We should engage in essential construction through fund raising and joint ventures.

Delegates from the prefectures and counties said that the mountain areas are rich in natural resources and they will speedily stand up if agricultural, small power stations and processing trades are developed. At present, the state should appropriately concentrate funds on key construction projects, where our overall interests lie. Under the guidance of state planning, various localities should primarily rely on their own efforts in essential construction. We should promote, on a voluntary and mutually beneficial basis, various forms of fund raising and joint ventures by breaking down barriers between different regions and trades and between various forms of ownership. We especially encourage Chengdu, Chongqing and other cities to help counties as well as state enterprises with the necessary funds and technology, such as economic combination and technical cooperation, to help counties in the mountain area and a minority nationalities develop processing trades, improve the primary processing and comprehensive utilization of products.

4. Speed up the structural reform of secondary education by turning some ordinary middle schools into secondary vocational ones.

The unitary structure of the existing secondary education is quite irrational. After inspecting various localities in northern Sichuan, I felt all the more the seriousness of the problem. The teaching in junior and senior middle schools in the rural areas centers around the objective of training students for university. However, very few students can enter universities. A large number of students have to take part in agricultural labor after graduation, but they do not learn professional knowledge and skills at schools. On the other hand, with the development of production, the rural areas urgently need technical personnel with specialized knowledge. For example, it is necessary to run a silkworm and mulberry school and a horticultural (orange) school in Nanchong Prefecture which is abound in tangerine, silkworms and mulberry. After making some experiments and preparations, the various counties in the interior of the province can turn an ordinary middle school into a secondary vocational school (practicing the principle of from the commune, to the commune without undertaking assignments of jobs) and ordinary middle schools can offer vocational and technical courses in senior classes. After the ordinary middle schools have been turned into secondary vocational schools, their sources of outlay remain unchanged with the educational departments being responsible for unified management and assigning more teachers to specialized fields. The relevant departments should support them.

5. We should continuously implement the policy of reducing the grain burden of counties in the mountain area and give them more initiative in grain and finance.

In order to implement the principle of production in the mountain area and help poor production teams and areas inhabited by the minority nationalities rehabilitate and develop production, the provincial CPC committee decided in 1980 to allocate 395 million jin of grain as a subsidy and reduce the grain burden of some production teams which were short of grain for many years. This has promoted forestry, animal husbandry and the construction of bases for diversified undertakings and yielded very good results. The policy was originally fixed to be valid for 3 years. In accordance with the requests from various localities, it should be further implemented and will remain unchanged until 1990. In order to give counties in the mountain area more initiative in grain problems and thus facilitate the readjustment of agricultural structure, we can adopt the method of Gulin County by fixing grain output for counties in the mountain area. In accordance with the existing differences in purchase and sale, some counties can be given fixed subsidies, some can turn over fixed quantities of grain to the state and some can keep their balance through their own efforts. This policy should absolutely remain unchanged for a few years. At the same time, with respect to some counties in the mountain area which have been unable to make ends meet for years running, we can experiment in the method of fixed financial subsidies in order to speed up the economic development of the mountain area.

In the current investigation, I visited scores of advanced communes and production brigades which had their own peculiarities in building materials and socialist spiritual civilization. All of them have something in common, that is, they have a realistic plan and a good leading body. This shows that in order to stand up and become rich, the rural areas in northern Sichuan should have correct principles and policies. They should also formulate plans and consolidate the leading bodies. Only in this way will it be possible for the broad sections of cadres and masses to have a clear-cut objective of struggle and the spirit of rousing themselves and thus speed up the building of material and socialist spiritual civilization.

CSO: 4007/85

BRIEFS

TIANJIN AGRICULTURE--Tianjin, 19 Dec (XINHUA)--According to statistics, this year the outskirts of Tianjin have produced over 2.4 billion jin of grain, topping that of 1981 by 11.8 percent; 9.3 million jin of cotton, an increase of over 100 percent over 1981; and 84 million jin of oil-bearing crops; and marketed 1.55 billion jin of vegetables in Tianjin. Statistics show that the total revenue of the outskirts of Tianjin has reached 2.17 billion yuan, or 6 percent higher than 1981, and that the peasants' per capita income has reached 261 yuan. The statistics also show that the income of over 2,500 households in the outskirts ranged from 5,000 to 10,000 yuan, and the income of some 210 households exceeded 10,000 yuan. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0219 GMT 19 Dec 82 OW]

CSO: 4007/85

XINJIANG RADIO URGES BOOSTING GRAIN PRODUCTION

HK050546 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Station commentary: "We Must Get a Very Tight Grasp of Grain Production"]

[Excerpts] To promote diversification without the slightest slackening of grain production is the correct principle formulated by our party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee. In the past 2 years, however, a bad tendency has emerged in certain areas: attaching more importance to industrial crops than grain production. This is what happened on the 8th agricultural division last year.

Total grain output in our region has continually increased in recent years, but we are still not self-sufficient. Moreover the gap between grain procurement and sales is tending to continually widen. We must know that eating is always the most important thing. Grain is our staple food and also the major raw material for the foodstuff and fodder industries. We must get a very tight grasp of grain production, otherwise the region's socialist modernization will certainly be affected.

In 1966 there were 800 jin of grain available per person in Xinjiang. Now the figure is slightly over 600 jin. To make 800 jin of grain available for every member of the 13 million population, grain production must rise to 10.4 billion jin; in 1982, however, the total output was less than 8 billion jin. Hence we cannot relax grain production, in order to achieve self-sufficiency in the next few years.

Here it is necessary to mention a few issues. One is that, due to the procurement prices, the peasants might get more income from growing industrial crops. Even if this is so, it is essential to proceed from the interests of the overall situation, and we must certainly not switch grain land to industrial crops. Again, the region has many communes and regimental farms where grain is the main crop; they have increased total output by carrying out careful cultivation and improving the yields. In that case could they not reduce the sown area of grain in order to increase their income? Of course, we must certainly not set actively promoting diversification against not slackening grain production. [passage omitted] Under the premise of achieving grain self-sufficiency and surplus, Xinjiang should continue to give free rein to developing industrial crops and promoting diversification. There are great potentials for diversification, and all areas can do this in light of local conditions. [passage omitted]

WANG ENMAO SPEAKS AT AFFORESTATION MEETING

HK110651 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Summary] In his speech at the recent second enlarged meeting of the Xinjiang Regional Greening Committee, Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Wang Enmao demanded: "CPC committees and governments at all levels must regard voluntary tree-planting and afforestation as a strategic task of building socialism and grasp it over a long period of time. In order to make a new progress in this work, achieve net results and make new contributions this year, we must grasp 10 things:

"1. CPC committees and governments at all levels must include voluntary tree-planting and greening out motherland and Xinjiang in their important agenda and conduct discussion. They must also assign people to take charge of this work." [passage omitted]

"2. It is necessary to formulate an all-round plan for greening. Our urban and rural areas, factories, schools, forest zones and country yards must plant trees, grow grass and flowers and green and beautify our environment." [passage omitted]

"3. Our voluntary tree-planting and afforestation this year must further develop. The number of trees voluntarily planted this year must exceed that of last year by some 41 million trees. The areas afforested this year must be 420,000 mu more than last year.

"4. We must not only increase the number of trees planted but also improve the quality of trees planted and increase the variety of trees. We must increase various kinds of trees of superior variety. Urban areas must plant more evergreen trees and rural areas must plant more fruit trees of various kinds. Xinjiang has been famous for its fruits. We must vigorously develop Xinjiang's existing superior varieties of fruit trees and also import new superior varieties of fruit trees.

"5. We must pay attention to building nurseries and solve the nursery stock problem. Communes, brigades, farms, factories, enterprises, schools, counties, prefectures, autonomous prefectures and cities must build nurseries."

"6. In our voluntary tree-planting, we must ensure that every tree which we have planted must grow strong and healthy.

"7. We must link tree-planting with tree-tending well. We must cherish trees and conduct education in cherishing trees.

"8. We must solve the problem of water used in tree-planting and afforestation.

"9. We must develop forestry science and technology, do well in scientific research in forestry and reinforce forestry research organizations. Every county, prefecture, autonomous prefecture and city must set up a horticultural farm. Every division and even every regimental farm of the Xinjiang production and construction corps must build a horticultural farm of different sizes.

"10. We must strengthen work of greening committees at all levels. Under the greening committee, an office must be established and the necessary forestry work personnel must be provided. Grassroots units must have forestry workers so that there are special people to take charge of voluntary tree-planting work.

CSO: 4007/85

BRIEFS

XINJIANG ANIMAL HUSBANDRY--Urumqi, 24 Dec (XINHUA)--Many new records have been set by Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region in its livestock production in 1982. In 1982, the autonomous region successfully bred 10.15 million head of young livestock, sold 7 million head of livestock, raised some 3.5 million head of commodity livestock and produced 34,000 dun of wool, topping last year's production by 6.25 percent. By the end of the year, the autonomous region still had 29 million head of livestock in its inventory. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0140 GMT 24 Dec 82 OW]

XINJIANG CROP-LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION--Urumqi, 24 Dec (XINHUA)--In 1982, Xinjiang scored high marks in agricultural and livestock production. Although the acreage of grain-crop fields was some 1.3 million mu less than in 1981, the total grain output exceeded the 1981 level by 2.3 percent, reaching 7.93 billion jin. Cotton production in 1982 totaled 3 million dan, and sugar beet production 9.43 million dan, up by 32 and 38 percent respectively compared with 1981. Regarding animal husbandry, it is estimated that the total number of livestock by the end of 1982 will be more than 29.09 million head, or some 820,000 head above the preceding year-end level. [Text] [OW020511 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0040 GMT 24 Dec 82]

CSO: 4007/85

YUNNAN CIRCULAR ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

HK271228 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] On 22 January, the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee and the Provincial People's Government issued a circular, demanding that all places throughout the province strengthen leadership over combating natural disasters in current agricultural production. The Provincial CPC Committee and the Provincial Government have decided that in the first half of this year, the two levels--a prefecture or an autonomous prefecture and a city or a county--must not transform their organs so that they can concentrate their main energy on grasping production, they must make arrangements for all other work with stress on the central task of increasing agricultural production this year.

The circular says that our province has reaped bumper agricultural harvests for 3 consecutive years and that the rural political and economic situation is very good. However, in striving for an increase of production this year for the 4th year, many disadvantageous factors also exist. The salient ones are that the volume of water stored this year is less than that of last year. There have been many cold waves and the majority of places throughout the province have had serious low temperatures and frosts, doing harm to spring-harvested crops. In particular, broad beans, sugarcane and vegetables have incurred relatively big losses. Therefore, combating natural disasters, overcoming difficulties and doing everything possible to ensure an increase in agricultural production and income this year is the central task of our province's rural work this year. Leading comrades at all levels of the party and the government must concentrate their energy on doing well in grasping this year's agricultural production. From now on, it is necessary to seriously grasp it to the end without the slightest relaxation:

Regarding how to do well in grasping current work, the circular puts forward six requirements:

1. All places must further put on a sound basis and perfect the agricultural production responsibility system. Production teams which begin this year to implement the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for task completion must quickly assume responsibility for their plots and help all peasant households work out their plans for developing grain production and diversification. They must fully arouse the enthusiasm of thousands upon thousands of contracting peasant households.

2. It is necessary to do well in grasping the processing and management of spring-harvested crops, apply manure and irrigate fields in a timely manner and strive to raise the per-mu yield and increase total output. It is essential to take remedial measures for the crops which have been struck by natural disasters in order to reduce losses. On the premise of not affecting the season for spring-sown crops, all places must take such measures as are suitable to local conditions to step up replanting or planting other crops on the plots where there is no harvest or basically no harvest due to serious natural disasters. Where conditions permit, they must carry out intercropping and interplanting so that not a fen of field is left uncultivated. In addition, all places must take precautions against future cold waves, frosts and continued cold spring weather in south China.

3. It is essential to crash-reap and crash-press sugarcane. Places which have been seriously struck by natural disasters must make good arrangements for the order of harvest for the masses in accordance with the seriousness of the natural disasters. They must organize well the transport force and guarantee the supply of power and coal of sugar refineries. They must race against time to crash-reap, crash-transport and crash-press sugarcane and reduce losses to a minimum. Some small refineries must resume production. Sugarcane which cannot be pressed must be used in making wine and alcohol.

4. All places, particularly stricken areas, must take effective measures to do well in grasping vegetable production and in market supplies.

5. It is imperative to make good preparations for cultivating spring-sown crops. All places must make early arrangements for the planned areas for this year's spring-sown crop production, the variety of spring-sown crops, seeds and manure so that they will have in sufficient quantity what they need. They must also ensure that all households make arrangements correspondingly. They must put farmland and water conservation capital construction in an important position and seriously grasp it. This year, all places must pay special attention to and popularize effective scientific and technological achievements in agricultural production. The meteorological, plant protection and plant disease prevention departments must do well in forecasting and reporting weather and the situation regarding insect pests and plant diseases.

6. Leading comrades at all levels of prefectures and counties must not only concentrate their main energy on doing well in grasping this year's agricultural production, but must also greatly change their method of work, ideology and work style. They must pay attention to analyzing the new situation, sum up new experiences and improve their leadership over agricultural production so as to meet the needs of such a new situation of the responsibility system of assigning output according to a contract.

CSO: 4007/85

YUNNAN MEETING ON AGRICULTURAL RECLAMATION

HK290631 Yunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Excerpts] To fight a successful first battle in creating a new situation in agricultural reclamation and construction, the Yunnan provincial agricultural reclamation general bureau recently held a work conference in Kunming. The participating leading cadres from border region state farms seriously studied the 12th Party Congress documents and the spirit of the Provincial CPC committee's enlarged meeting and summed up experiences in connection with the reality of work.

The meeting held: the provincial agricultural reclamation system's production situation has been very good since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee. Last year production of the main crop, rubber, and also of coffee, pepper, tea, sugarcane and so on showed notable increases over 1981. Total industrial and agricultural output value and profit were, respectively, 12.5 percent and 6.5 percent higher than in 1981. Viewing the situation in the province's agricultural reclamation zones, to quadruple total industrial and agricultural output value in 20 years it is necessary for us to, in addition to consolidating the enterprises and improving management, make full use of the land resources and change superior natural features into superior economic features.

Rubber is a strategic material related to the national economy and people's livelihood. It is also a production item with relatively high economic results. At present output value of rubber accounts for 70 percent of the total industrial and agricultural output value in the province's agricultural reclamation system. Promoting rubber production is an important link in improving economic results in agricultural reclamation.

The conference held: Before 1990, apart from continuing to expand the area of rubber plantations, the farms must also renovate and improve old plantations to turn their low yields into high yields. [passage omitted]

The conference decided to set up tea production bases at Simao, Lincang, and at Yingjiang in Dehong Autonomous Prefecture, relatively large fruit production bases in Honghe, Xishuang Banna and Lincang Prefectures, coffee production bases at Lujiang and Xincheng, and fair-sized livestock, poultry and apiary bases at (Longchuan) farm at Dehong. (Liming) farm at Xishuang Banna, and (Dongfeng) farm at Mile. [passage omitted]

Xhoa Fan, member of the party group of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries and director of the ministry's Agricultural Reclamation Bureau, came specially from Beijing to attend the conference. He praised the Yunnan Agricultural Reclamation System's resolve to tap potentials and work hard to improve economic results. He also gave instructions on how to create a new situation in agricultural reclamation work. Wang Lianfang, director of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee's Nationalities Work Department and chairman of the Provincial Nationalities Committee, spoke at the conference.

CSO: 4007/85

YUNNAN PEASANT ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE MEETS

HK300555 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Excerpts] The Yunnan Provincial Peasant Association recently held an enlarged meeting of its standing committee in Kunming to sum up work over the past year and arrange the tasks for 1983. The province basically completed the task of organizing and setting up peasant associations in 1982. By now 117 counties, 1,200 communes and 11,000 brigades have held peasant congresses and set up peasant associations. Some 75 percent of the production teams have set up peasant association groups.

The meeting pointed out: The peasant associations at all levels have done a lot of work since their establishment and played an active part in building socialist material and spiritual civilization in the rural areas. The associations have conducted education for the peasants in upholding one thing, keeping two things unchanged for a long time, and taking simultaneous account of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, and in loving the party, the state, the collective and socialism. This has enhanced the peasants' awareness and stimulated all rural work.

The peasant associations have organized the peasants to draw up, perfect and implement rural pacts and agreements and to boycott and overcome various unhealthy practices, thereby improving rural public order and promoting change in social mood. The associations have done many good things for the peasants of all nationalities, thus gaining their trust and support. They have been praised from all sides. [passage omitted]

The meeting decided: Following the basic completion of the organization and establishment of peasant associations at all levels, the focus of their work should be promptly shifted to launching regular activities. Closely centering on the general task of building the two civilizations in the rural areas, they should give top priority to strengthening ideological and political work for the peasants, and actively unfold their work with initiative. The associations at all levels must actively take part in the great debate arranged by the Provincial CPC Committee on what we should do, with the whole country working for quadruplication, and put forward schemes and ideas for local production development. The associations should help the masses to further perfect the rural pacts and agreements. They must get a firm grasp on the unhealthy trends of indiscriminate lumbering and occupation of farmland,

curb the practices of giving banquets, presenting gifts and eating and drinking on a lavish scale, and oppose feudal superstition and other unhealthy tendencies. They should organize their members to give preferential treatment to dependents of army men and martyrs and look after five-guarantee households and households in difficulties. They should also do a good job in popularizing and applying agricultural science and technology and in rural culture and education, and lead the peasants to work steadily for increased production.

CSO: 4007/85

BRIEFS

YUNNAN TREE PLANTING CONFERENCE--The Provincial Conference on Voluntary Planting of Trees by all people opened in Kunming. Shao Feng, deputy provincial governor and vice chairman of the Provincial Forestry Committee, presided over the conference. Deputy Provincial Governor Wu Shengmin communicated the spirit of the National Conference on Voluntary Planting of Trees by All People. In connection with the forestry production and the practice of voluntary planting trees by all people in the province this year, he put forward two suggestions in his speech: 1) It is necessary to first of all solve the problem of ideology of leaders at all levels and get rid of the wrong practice of neglecting forestry production and felling trees in an indiscriminate way; 2) We must pay attention to practical effect and vigorously carry out the activities of voluntary planting of trees by all people through to the end. Only so, can we do the work better and better and make achievements in this field. [Text] [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jan 83 HK]

QUJING PREFECTURE BUMPER HARVEST--On the basis of several consecutive years of bumper harvest, Qujing Prefecture reaped another bumper harvest in agricultural production last year despite serious natural disasters such as low temperature, floods, drought, and hailstone. According to estimates, highest records were set in the output value of grain, flue-cured tobacco, oil crops and silkworm cocoons, in the number of cattle, in the total income from side-line production and in per capita income. The total output of grain reached 3.62 billion jin, an increase of 160-odd million jin over the 1981's figure and the highest in history. The total income of agricultural and side-line production increased by 23.55 percent over 1981, and the income per capita increased by 33 yuan. An excellent situation has also appeared in the rural areas of Qujing Prefecture. The prefecture overfulfilled the task of procuring and purchasing public grain and surplus grain 40 days ahead of schedule in 1982 and purchased 200 million jin of negotiated price grain. According to incomplete estimates, 46 households submitted more than 10,000 jin of grain to the state each and a previously poor area of nearly 1 million population has changed its appearance and embarked on a new road to becoming rich by labor. [Text] [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin, 1100 GMT 28 Jan 83 HK]

LINCANG PREFECTURE BUMPER HARVEST--The all-round contract systems have been vigorously carried out in all areas of Lincang Prefecture. As a result,

there has appeared in the prefecture a situation of overall development of agricultural production. The total output of grain reached 1.03 billion jin in the prefecture last year, an increase of 3 percent over the preceding year. The output of tea reached 177,000 dan, an increase of 12,000 dan over the preceding year. Oil crops increased by 200 percent last year over the preceding year. Output of sugarcane, dry rubber pieces, shellac, pepper and other industrial plants and large cattle also increased to a certain extent. Due to the overall development of agricultural production, Shuangjiang, Yunxian and Lincang Counties previously known as low-yielding grain and grain-deficient counties have initially changed their appearance of poverty and backwardness. The purchase and procurement of grain in the prefecture also increased by 20 million jin last year over the preceding year. In addition, the vast number of peasants sold 20-odd million jin of negotiated price grain to the state. [Text] [HK311118 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jan 83]

YUNNAN TOBACCO PRODUCTION--The provincial government recently held a meeting to discuss how to control the planting areas of flue-cured tobacco and to upgrade its quality. The province has rapidly developed the production of flue-cured tobacco in recent years. The actual planting areas of flue-cured tobacco in the province were 0.97 million mu in 1981 and the total output was 3.2 million dan. The planned planting areas of flue-cured tobacco were 1.2 million mu in 1982. But the actual planting areas were 1.5 million mu, with an output of 5 million dan, about 1 million dan ahead of schedule. All this has resulted in the serious situation of over-stocking of flue-cured tobacco. In order to develop the production of flue-cured tobacco in proportion and in a planned way, the province will plant 1.1 million mu of flue-cured tobacco and purchase some 3.29 million dan of flue-cured tobacco in 1983. Three measures were put forward at the meeting to control the planting areas of flue-cured tobacco this year: 1) Party organizations and governments at all levels and people must understand the importance of the planned economy; 2) Implement the contract system and connect the production of collectives and commune members with the state plan; 3) While purchasing flue-cured tobacco beyond plans, the state will force the price down by 20 percent. [Text] [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jan 83 HK]

YUNNAN BUMPER HARVEST--Kunming, 13 Dec (XINHUA)--Yunnan Province has overcome the difficulties caused by natural disaster and reaped an all-round agricultural bumper harvest this year. The province's total grain output reached 18.6 billion jin, or some 260 million jin increase over that of last year, setting an all-time record. Output of sugarcane, tea, tobacco, pork, beef and mutton is also higher than that of last year. The province's gross agricultural output value is expected to exceed last year's by more than 7 percent. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0725 GMT 13 Dec 82 OW]

YUNNAN CHEMICAL FERTILIZER SALES--The province sold a total of 1.57 million tons of chemical fertilizer in 1982, an increase of 10 percent over 1981 and the highest record in history. The increase of sales volume of chemical fertilizer marks the rapid development of agricultural production and the increase of the purchasing power of peasants. Expenses used to purchase

means of production in rural areas of the province increased 83 percent last year over the preceding year. To meet the needs of the development of agricultural production, industrial departments have tapped their latent power to increase the production of chemical fertilizer. Marketing and sales departments have also improved selling methods to increase the sales volume of chemical fertilizer by strengthening the work of purchase and transportation and increasing sales points. [Text] [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Jan 83 HK]

CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE--The Conference on Agricultural Science Institutes of 15 provinces, cities, autonomous regions in south China and agricultural sciences institutes of some prefectures on cultivation of paddy seeds in paddy areas and on experiments on zoning recently ended in Kunming. The conference indicates that China has made considerable achievements in selection and cultivation of paddy seeds in the paddy areas of south China. A total of 33 new varieties of paddy seeds have been affirmed after experiments in zoning, of which some have been sown in large areas. The experiences have been popularized. According to initial statistics, the yearly planting areas of these fine paddy seeds were 100-odd million mu in recent years, and the rice output generally increased by 5 to 10 percent. Two fine paddy seeds cultivated by our province were highly recommended by paddy experts, agricultural technicians and cadres at the conference. [Text] [HK281507 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jan 83]

CSO: 4007/85

ZHEJIANG

BRIEFS

ZHEJIANG FODDER INDUSTRY--In 1982, Zhejiang produced 500 million jin of mixed fodder, an increase of 20 percent over the 1981 figure. Now Zhejiang has 30 factories making mixed fodder with bean, cottonseed and rapeseed cakes, bran, corn and other cereals. Several fodder additives of high nutritional value are also produced in the province. [Text] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 6 Jan 83 OW]

CSO: 4007/85

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

PRC STATISTICAL BUREAU SHOWS AGRICULTURE TRENDS

HK030434 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in English No. 864, 3-9 Feb 83 p 6

[Text] China's agriculture is showing significant new trends--higher productivity, more diversified undertakings and increased commodities for the people and agricultural-based industries.

According to figures provided by the State Statistical Bureau, the labour productivity of Chinese peasants, calculated on a per capita basis, rose at an average annual rate of 2.7 percent in terms of net value between 1979 and 1981 and is estimated to go up further in 1982. This has made it possible to transfer part of the labour force from grain production to economic crops and rural sidelines, leading in turn to a more diversified economy.

In 1981, the peasants sold 95.5 billion yuan worth of products, including grain, cotton, oil-bearing seeds and livestock, to state departments or at rural fairs, accounting for 40.5 percent of China's total agricultural output value in the year, as against 35.6 percent in 1978. The total sales value is 71.2 percent above 1978; taking into account the price rises, the increase was 23.6 percent.

In 1982, the total value of agricultural and sideline products purchased by the government from the peasants registered a further increase of 12.6 percent over 1981.

China's total agricultural output value amounted to 172 billion yuan in 1981, as against 145.9 billion yuan in 1978, showing an increase of 17.9 percent (the figures are calculated on the basis of the 1970 price level). Due to greater diversification, the proportion taken up by field crop cultivation in the total agricultural output value dropped from 67.8 percent in 1978 to 64.1 percent in 1981 while that for forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and other sidelines rose from 32.2 percent in 1978 to 35.9 percent in 1981, the bureau reported.

Correct Policy Boosts Production

The trend of more diversification and specialization is also seen in the fact that in many provinces, 7 to 10 percent of the peasants families have in the past few years become 'specialized' or 'semi-specialized' families

which devote most or a considerable part of their labour to livestock and poultry raising, fish breeding, farm produce processing and other sidelines. Many of the more efficient families sell to the government over 100 pigs, or over 5,000 kilograms of eggs, or over 1,000 chickens and ducks a year. The total value of commodities supplied by these 'specialized' families is generally several times that of ordinary peasant families.

Under new rural policies, the majority of the peasant families, who cultivate grain and other crops, have also expanded their domestic sideline undertakings. With over 90 percent of the nearly 300 million pigs and about 50 percent of the 180 million sheep and goats in China raised by peasant families as a domestic undertaking, pork, mutton and beef output was about 50 percent more in 1982 than in 1978.

The government's rural policies adopted since 1979, which have given the peasants greater power of decision in management and greater initiative in production, have not only enabled them to put more labour but also more grain and funds in diversified occupations. China's record grain output in 1982 was estimated at over 335 million tons, 30 million tons more than in 1978. Yet the agricultural tax remains unchanged and the government's net grain purchase was kept roughly at the same level, thus leaving more grain in the hands of the peasants.

Exports of China's agricultural and rural sideline products earned an annual average of over U.S. \$3,000 million in the last four years.

As Vice-Premier Wan Li pointed out in a speech he made in November 1982, the vigorous growth of commodity production signifies that the historic transition from self-supporting and semi-self-supporting agricultural production to specialized and socialized production, which is a long process, has begun.

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